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Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:
FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1873.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN MISSISSIPPI.

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PRESS ASSOCIATION.

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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 29. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1873. NO. 12.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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MURDER IN NEW YORK—ITS PUNISHMENT.

The Goodrich homicide is exciting as much attention in New York this week as the Foster hanging did last week, and well it may. At the very moment when the whole city was in eager expectancy of the execution of the sentence of the law upon a condemned murderer, Mr. Goodrich, a well known citizen, is found dead in his own house, bearing upon his person unmistakable evidence of having come to his death by violence. Of course the policemen were early on the spot after the discovery, and upon a view of the body and its surroundings they gravely came to the conclusion that Mr. Goodrich had committed suicide. To outside laymen, however, this view of the case did not seem to be well sustained. In the first place, Goodrich had three pistol balls shot through his head. One went in behind his left ear, one in his left temple and the other in his right temple, and all three of them horizontal shots. At one orifice the effect of the powder was visible; at the others it was not. It is contended he must have been a man of wonderful vitality, to have fired the second and third shots, and then to have lain down and placed his boots under his head and then to have composed his limbs, and with his arms by his side and the pistol still in his hand! But this is not all. It was manifest that the man's face and head and neck had been washed subsequent to his [illegible] shot, for there was no blood upon him save a slight stain on his shirt collar. A bloody towel was found rolled up in an adjoining room as if to dry. In spite of all these facts, however, the policemen were, and still are, it is said, of opinion that the man committed suicide. We confess that to us the supposition seems too absurd to be entertained for a moment. Later developments seem to point to a woman, whose relations with Mr. Goodrich required but had not received, legal sanction and whom he was about to abandon, as the criminal.

The frequency and the immunity with which murders have been committed in New York, have given practically a broad license to crime. The great increase in the number of murders is doubtless due to a failure to inflict adequate punishment, and this in turn, is due to a sentiment of false philanthropy that has induced the Legislatures of the State to make material alterations in the old law in relation to homicide. The opponents of capital punishment have not indeed been able to accomplish all they desire in that State, but they have succeeded in very materially reducing the number of cases in which it may be inflicted. Indeed, the tendency of public opinion seems to be in favor of abolishing hanging altogether. Unfortunately for that class of men whose delicate sensibilities make them revolt at the hanging of a fellow being, no matter what crimes he may have commited, the modification of the law of homicide in New York has not been followed by any decrease in crime; indeed, we believe there has been a marked increase. It was not to be expected that this effect would be attributed to its proper cause, nor has it been. On the contrary, it has been attributed to the administration and machinery of the law, rather than to the law itself; to the Judges and Juries, rather than to the Legislature. We have never yielded to the clamor of these latter day saints against our system of trial by jury. It may not be perfect, but it has stood the test of time, the test of near a thousand years, better than any other human device for the good of man, no matter whether that good be sought in the punishment of guilt or the protection of innocence. This is no time for the people of the South, at least, to decry or to undervalue the great bulwark of the liberty of the citizen, the trial by jury. A judge now upon the bench has declared it to be his intention to make the people of a certain county in this State "see hell." What would that unfortunate people do were it not for that inestimable right of trial by jury? We do not think the fault lies so much in the execution or non-execution of the law, as in the law itself.

Upon one condition, as has been well said, there will be an entire unanimity of opinion in favor of the abolition of capital punishment, and that is, that the murderers will begin first. So long as individuals visit upon the persons who offend them the punishment of death, so long must society visit upon individuals who disturb the peace in so terrible a manner, a punishment terrible enough to prevent it.

NEW PARTIES.

We said, when the telegraph announced to the country that Governor HENDRICKS, of Indiana, was in Washington City in secret consultation with Democratic and Liberal Republican Senators, maturing plans for future party organization, proposing to abandon the old Democratic party and forming a new one with an attractive name and with such a "compromising declaration of principles" that its success will be certain, that "it was "a curious sound to hear that Governor "HENDRICKS proposes to abandon the "Democratic party. It sounds stranger "still to hear that he proposes to compromise his principles. The time "has not yet come for making arrangements to fight the battle of 1876, or "even that of 1874. 'Sufficient unto "the day is the evil thereof.' Let us "take as long a breathing spell as "possible before forming new parties "or forcing new issues."

This rumor turns out to be, as we suspected and intimated, false *in toto*. We are now informed that the statements, which have been widely published, of conferences of Governor HENDRICKS with leading Democratic Senators and others for the purpose of forming a new party organization, appear to have been founded on a misconception. At least half a dozen Democratic Senators who have been spoken to on the subject say that, although they conversed very freely with Governor HENDRICKS during his late visit to Washington City, he made no such proposition to them.

Governor HENDRICKS is not the man to go about the country peddling his principles for combinations and compromises looking merely to success. It has not been by such means that he has won distinction and promotion. Even during the late Presidential canvass, he accepted the Cincinnati platform and nominees only after the National Democratic Convention adopted them.

The people of the South, too, are getting tired of seeking after strange political gods. They have sought compromises, embraced new party organizations and "accepted the situation", so often, that the old land marks are well nigh obliterated. And they have looked in vain for the benefits that were to accrue. Those States which have most submissively passed under the yoke of "loyalty," and have most willingly accepted the terms of reconstruction, have been most abused, worse plundered, and are now lagging behind in the race for renewed prosperity and for honorable recognition. This is not only true of States, but of counties, cities, towns and communities in the same State. It is unnecessary to point out examples that are so conspicuous.

We felt a pride in Georgia's honorable recognition by Vice President WILSON a few days ago in calling upon General JOHN B. GORDON to preside temporarily over the United States Senate. For the first time since Breckinridge left it, a true Southern gentleman occupied the chair of the presiding officer of the Senate. And why was Georgia and General GORDON thus honored? Georgia more than any Southern State has resisted Federal usurpation and Congressional tyranny. Georgia, except when the infamous Bullock was counted into the Gubernatorial chair over General GORDON by the military, has at every succeeding election uttered her solemn protest against the encroachments of the Executive and Congress. General GORDON was a conspicuous commander in the Confederate army. His record is written upon every battle field, and he has been a prominent and faithful exemplar of Southern sentiment during the process of military reconstruction. The compliment is not greater to the honorable and manly bearing of the man, than to the heroic endurance of a people who dared and braved everything throughout a dark night of despotism. The circumstance shows that devotion to principle and true manhood find admirers among those who have been foremost in their persecutions.

It is no time now to talk of new party combinations. Our people are sick and tired of national politics. They are discouraged from making new compromises. Their only hope lies in an honest devotion to principle. They will hesitate long before forming new parties or hunting up new issues. Rather let us encourage them to tread the old paths and be guided by the old land-marks. At least in National political matters let the South make haste slowly.

REQUISITION FOR LITTLEFIELD.

A rumor obtained here on Sunday that M. S. Littlefield had been turned over by Governor Hart to the authorities of North Carolina, upon a requisition from the Governor of that State, and that he was by that time well on his way to the old North State, to answer the long-standing indictments against him there for just such offences as he has been guilty of since his residence in this State. The rumor, however, proved untrue, and we understand that Governor Hart, before taking any steps looking to Littlefield's surrender upon the requisition which now awaits Executive action, proposes to examine thoroughly into the condition of the indictments pending against him in Leon Circuit Court.—Tallahassee *Floridian*.

Of course! Governor Hart is too loyal, and Littlefield is too valuable a member of the "party of progress," to give him up to the tender mercies of a North Carolina jury. Governor Holden found Littlefield a valuable assistant in party matters, and no doubt Governor Hart is equally fortunate, as our Tallahassee cotemporary says something about "such offences as he has been guilty of since his residence in this State." The tax-payers of North Carolina know how it is themselves, and those of Florida will soon learn.

By the way, our friend Dyke would be more careful how he talks about such a loyalist as Littlefield, if he had Cantwell for a Solicitor. Cantwell is jealous of the reputation of his friends, whether Littlefield, Bond, Sinclair, Holden, or the Devil.

The gifts from the United States to the Geneva arbitrators, consisting of three silver sets, all alike, manufactured to the order of the State Department at a total cost of about $60,000, are now on exhibition at Tiffany's. Each set consists of a punch bowl, a pair of wine coolers and a pair of candelabra, elegantly carved and relieved with gilding. On each of the punch bowls is an inscription, expressing the satisfaction of the United States with the manner in which the arbitrators discharged their duties.

Three or four Judges of the Supreme Court of Indiana have been bought by a railroad corporation for the sum of eleven thousand dollars. To outsiders it will appear as if they sold themselves very cheap; but when it is taken into consideration that they have been accustomed to live on a salary of one thousand five hundred dollars, which was but recently moderately advanced, the bargain is by no means a bad one. However, railroads wishing to purchase Judges will have to pay more than that for them in any other State.

What length ought a lady's petticoat to be? A little above two feet.

From the Battleboro' Advance.

A Farce.

After the most officious, persistent and presumptuous efforts, perhaps ever employed in any similar exploit, Edward Cantwell, Radical Solicitor, has at last succeeded in getting the grand jury of Bladen county to find a true bill against the editors of the Wilmington JOURNAL for libel!

For the unpardonable sin and disloyal condut of applying the epithet, "scoundrel," to the notorious Judge Bond, the JOURNAL editors incurred the wrath of this partisan Solicitor.—With an energy worthy of a better cause, backed by instructions from a Radical Judge, he labored in vain a whole week to get his bill through the grand jury of New Hanover.

After this ignominious failure, if he had been possessed of one iota of common sense, he would have abandoned a project so absurd, and so full of partisan prejudice and hate. But not so with the inevitable Cantwell. He was made of sterner stuff than that. This was too good a chance to punish a bold, out-spoken Democratic journal. So we behold him, going from county to county and from court to court ringing his pet libel bill in the ears of the jury, and meeting merited rebuffs everywhere, until he reaches the county of Bladen. Here it seems, he managed to manoeuver his bill through.

We look upon this whole proceeding, on the part of Cantwell and his aiders, as a perfect farce from the very beginning. It is a mockery of justice and must rebound upon the guilty heads of its instigators. It makes no difference whether this smart Solicitor was obeying the dictates of his own unbridled prejudice, or the mandates of some superior master in the Radical party, the result will be the same. It is an invasion of the freedom of the press and the rights of the jury.

It is fortunate for the country that there are but few such Solicitors and but few such Judges. Their paucity renders them powerless. It may be, that a few such are necessary to serve as a warning, and to open the eyes of other and better men to the degeneracy of the times.

Whatever there is left of civil liberty in this country can be traced to the freedom and independence of the press, and the safeguard and protection afforded to society by a fair and honest jury of our peers. So long as these are safe and are above the reach of party tyrants and corrupt Judges, the freeman may know his rights and dare maintain them; but when these great and precious rights are successfully invaded and destroyed, when the press is muzzled and the sacred jury box is tampered with, our last bulwark is gone, and the boasted freedom of America will be "numbered with the things that were."

The New Ocean Cable.

All remember what a thrill of regret and disappointment ran through the civilized world when the first Atlantic cable broke, and how many there were to predict that no such undertaking would ever be successfully carried out. Seven years have passed since then; there are now three cables under the Atlantic in successful operation, and in three months more, if all goes well, there will be a fourth. The Great Eastern, which is lying in the Medway, has now on board the whole of the deep-sea section of the new cable, and it is expected that the huge ship will start in May to lay it. This line, like that from Brest to New York, belongs to the French company, the others being owned, respectively, by the Atlantic Telegraph Company and the Anglo-American Telegraph Company. It is hoped, if all goes well, that the new cable will be working through to New York by the 20th of June; and in that case positive assurance would seem to be afforded that telegraphic communication between Europe and America will never hereafter be interrupted.

The new line is to start from a new place—a spot called Germoe, on the coast of Cornwall, having been selected for the purpose. Its advantages are, that the bay on which it is situated has exceptional protection from the sea, and that very deep water is reached by regular descent at no great distance from the shore. The cable is intended to be laid down to Freshwater Cove, in Halifax Harbor. Thence, a branch will be taken to Hog Island, near the end of Long Island, connecting thereafter, we suppose, with Sandy Hook. The cable consists first, of seven No 18 gauge copper wires, twisted in a spiral and weighing 300 pounds per nautical mile. These are then covered with four coats of gutta percha, with thin layers of Chatterton's compound. By this time the "core" is about half an inch thick, and weighs some 400 pounds per mile. It is then "served" with hemp, and the hemp is subsequently protected by ten wires drawn from homogeneous iron, each wire being swathed in five yards of Manila hemp laid on spirally, with a tarry compound to preserve it. Then there are two "servings" of jute yarn, wound on in contrary directions, and enveloped with two coats of a preservative invented by Latimer Clarke.

So great is the weight of the cable that the shore ends, as well as the line from Halifax to Hog Island, will have to be taken by other vessels, namely, the Edinburgh, of 3,000 tons, the Hibernia, of 2,000 tons, and the La Plata, of 1,800 tons. It is probable, all things considered, that nothing but a great storm or some other untoward and unforeseen circumstance will prevent the two continents from being linked together by four unseen bonds of electrical communion by the next Fourth of July.—N. Y. *Times*.

They have a young lady at Grand Rapids who is so conscientiou that she won't take a kiss without returning it.

An Iowa man now languishes in prison because his wife, to whom he has deeded all his real estate, refuses to become his surety for $1,000 bail in a criminal suit.

The gentleman who set a steel-trap in a drawer, the other day, to detect the pilferer of certain small articles, wears this right hand in a sling now and calls it rheumatism.

Female deception received a severe check the other day when twenty thousand dollars' worth of corsets were seized at the New York Custom House while being smuggled through. The Government is right in levying a tax on artificial appliances for squeezing.

A young gentleman who advertises for a wife in the Independance Belge has his little preferences. The applicant must be a young lady or a childless widow; and he would prefer "a wife who is slightly lame"—a precaution probably against her running away.

The old fashioned mantilla is coming again into favor as a wrap. The modern form is made of black cashmere, trimmed with yak lace, bows, betu, and sashes of watered ribbon, with buckles and chatelaines of silver and jet.

Ruffs are becoming very large and very stiff. An engaged man complains that he can't get near his lady love when she has one on, and would as soon think of kissing a circular saw running at full speed.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

No Bones Broken.

We are glad to learn that Capt. J. M. Howell, the conductor of the train, was not seriously injured in the accident on the W. & W. Railroad on Wednesday morning. Although badly bruised, as stated by us yesterday, he was able to take his passengers through to Weldon and will be all right in a few days.

Board of Education.

The Board of Education for this county met last night, according to previous adjournment, but the only item of business transacted, of general importance, was the appointment of Isaac Foy as a member of the School Committee in Grant township.

Adjourned to the first Monday in April.—*Daily Journal, 28th.*

A Sad Calamity.

We regret, exceedingly, to learn of the death of Mrs. McDiarmid, wife of our esteemed friend, Mr. W. S. McDiarmid, of the Lumberton *Robesonian*, which occurred very suddenly at her residence in Lumberton, on Friday night. Mr. McDiarmid was in this city, with his daughter, and knew nothing of the sad calamity which had fallen upon him until hastily summoned home by a telegraphic dispatch. We could not learn the cause of the sudden death.

We tender Mr. McDiarmid our sincere sympathy in this great affliction with which he has been visited.

County Commissioners.

The Board of County Commissioners met last night in adjourned session.

Petition of W. L. Smith, Vice President of the Dawson Bank, for refunding of tax paid last November, was, under the advice of the County Attorney, ordered granted.

C. Larkins, H. G. Hashagan, L. M. Waldron, J. F. Rulfs, R. J. Searborough, Henry Bremer, Geo. L. Schutts, and Claus Schriever were granted permission to retail spirituous liquors.

Commissioner Nixon reported having made an examination of the County Work House, which he found in a generally good condition.

Adjourned to meet again on the first Monday in April, at 8 P. M.—*Daily Journal, 28th.*

Another Branch of the Bank of New Hanover.

It affords us pleasure to be able to state, says the Wilson *Plaindealer*, that there is a reasonable expectation of the establishment at an early day of a branch of the Bank of New Honover in this place. A Bank here will be a great convenience to the town and surrounding country, and will furthermore have a tendency to improve the trade of the place. Every additional public convenience or enterprise of any kind must have a beneficial effect upon trade, because everything of the kind must attract the people of the surrounding country. We have, what we believe to be reliable information, to the effect that the Bank of New Hanover is one of the very best institutions of its kind in the whole South.

Important to Teachers of Public Schools.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has issued his instructions to the County Board of Examiners. He decides that all teachers in the public schools must have new certificates.

The Board of Examiners for this county have decided to give, during the Spring, some instructions which shall be free to all teachers in the county, and which shall precede the examination, that all who desire certificates under the new and more rigid demand, may have an opportunity to prepare themselves. The time and place of the drill will be announced.

We approve of this movement, and will give Prof. McIver's instructions a place in our columns in a few days.

Distressing Accident.

A very distressing accident occurred yesterday morning near the corner of Market and Fifth streets. A little lad about 12 years old, son of Mr. Henry Reeder, was engaged, with a number of others, in jumping on and off the street cars while in motion and unknown, be it said, to the conductor. As young Reeder jumped he missed his hold and fell, the wheels of the car passing over his leg, breaking the thigh bone and inflicting a severe fracture below the knee. His head, at the same time, was badly cut and injured. The little sufferer was taken up and conveyed to his home where several physicians soon arrived and did all that they could for him. His leg was not amputated, and at last accounts, although very low, he was as easy as it was possible for him to be, under the circumstances.—*Daily Journal, 28th.*

The Fire Last Night.

About 8 o'clock last evening the alarm of fire was sounded for the Fourth fire district. The department all turned out promptly when the alarm was found to proceed from the building on South Water Street, owned by Mr. P. Murphy and occupied by Messrs. W. I. Gore and C. W. Oldham. The doors were broken open but there was such a dense smoke in the building that it was impossible to enter. It was only known that the flames were somewhere in the back part of the building. The engines began to work when the building was thoroughly deluged with water and the flames were subdued.

There were conflicting reports in regard to the origin of the fire, but it is generally thought to have caught in a pile of bags that were stored in the portion of the building occupied by Mr. Oldham and adjoining the partition between the two stores. Mr. Oldham occupies the northern division of the first floor, while Mr. Gore has the southern portion of the first floor and the entire second floor. Mr. Oldham's stock consisted of groceries and pea nuts, while Mr. Gore had between 10,000 and 12,000 bushels of pea nuts stored in the building.

The loss, which was almost entirely by water, it is difficult to estimate. Mr. Oldham has $2,000 insurance with Messrs. Atkinson & Manning, Agents, and this amount will probably cover his loss. Mr. Gore has $2,000 in the Ætna, of Hartford, Messrs. Graeme & DeRosset, Agents, and $5,000 with Messrs. Atkinson & Manning, Agents. The loss is partial but it is impossible to correctly approximate it.

The building, owned, as we have said, by Mr. P. Murphy, was without insurance. The damage to it will probably not exceed $100.—*Daily Journal, 29th.*

"Madam," said a certain nameless one to Mrs. Brown, the other day, "you are talking simple rubbish," "Yes, sir," replied the ever-crushing lady, "because I wish *you* to comprehend me."

Moore said to Peel, on looking at a picture of Burke, "You can see the very quiver of his lips." "Yes," said Peel, "and the arrow coming out of it." Moore was telling this to one of his countrymen, who answered: "He meant arrah coming out of it."

The editor of the West Point (Ga.) News cordially invites one of his contemporaries to "lay aside the quill, smash his inkstand, and try the plow awhile."

A QUEER CONCLUSION.

Are Men and Women Fond of Each Other.

The Pall Mall Gazette is exercised over the question whether "men are more interesting to men than women are, and whether women find more in women to interest them than they do in men." The Gazette comes to the unwelcome conclusion that the pretended fondness of the two sexes for one another is the great fundamental hypocrisy of the race. It would be unfair to dwell too much on the circumstance that they make one another uncomfortable in a way that men never make men nor women women, taking that fact by itself. This might be a mere result of their being different. But a review of the whole case tends to establish a general incompatibility between the two. Things will have to alter very much if men and women are to get along well together. The pretence that they are dying of sheer liking for one another is not only not proved, it is disproved. Not merely is that kind of mortality wholly absent from the returns, but after all these centuries the two sexes greatly keep aloof from one another.

When you can get a glimse of their true tendencies, it comes out clearly enough that men and women are domestic creatures under compulsion. All kinds of social contrivances have been tried, the real purpose of which, no matter how it may be disguised, is to separate the sexes, and so secure for each, the pleasure of being only in its own society. There is no sacrafice men will not make to get this luxury. They will support the costliest clubs, they will smoke, they will pretend any sort of recreation from cards down to billiards, sooner than not be apart from women a portion of their time. The like thing holds of the ladies in the same way. The inability of men to stay at home, allows their wives to assemble mutual clubs in their own drawing rooms, and they do so. For one club the men have, the women have hundreds—just as many as there are houses.

The truth is, the taste of the sexes radically differ. At home feminine likings prevail, and there is no man who is not more or less aware that the minor arrangements and wonderful and to him superfluous filigree-like ornamentation of his house are not for him nor for his sex, but for the other. Just as little can it be doubted that men and women dress each for their own sex; that it is the admiration of their own kind, not of the opposite one, they lay themselves most out for. Men and women are in a perpetual condition of surprise, and scoff at each others' styles, both always self-complacent and always omitting criticism of their own.

Conversation equally betrays this natural opposition. If the sexes had real respect for one another, would they indulge in those unbelievable compliments? Neither does it to those of their own kind whom they honestly like. The artificial style of talk which is the traditionary custom of the sexes, is plainly that of creatures who do not understand each other and have mutual suspicions. Being strange, they betake themselves to compliments.

A qualification in reference to the family relation has to be made. To a man his mother is not a woman—she is a divinity. The like partly holds in a girl of her father, and brothers and sisters are not of any sex. But get outside of this non-sexual circle, and the antipathy comes quckly into play. Boys nearly hate girls, and the feeling is retured. Old men care nothing for women of any age, except as nurses; old women creep together. It is only during the central portion of life that the sexes can be said to be civil to one another. In fact, if nature had not forced men and women to love each other during that portion willy-nilly, and given them that incredible and perplexing bribe of children, it is doubtful whether they would have any mutual liking. Love is all that exists between them.

It is astonishing, considering what a complete, intricate, long association the bringing up a family ties a couple to, that they do not become more really intimate than they do even in the best cases. Doubt may well be felt that there are few husbands and wives who, in spite of all the trials they have shared, have not at the bottom of their hearts a sense of grievance one against the other.

It is all very sad; but it cannot be helped. The sexes are a partial failure, and somehow has arisen an enormous exaggeration of their liking for one another. Looked at calmly, the interest each has for the other is wofully lacking in versatility; it is alike monotonous and small—mere love, in fact.

Brave and Pious.

Among the many unrecorded acts of true heroism by unknown men during the late war we find the following, which some eye-witness has chronicled in the Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser:

During Longstreet's campaign in Tennessee, while a portion of his army was under a fearful fire of shells from the enemy, at Campbell's station, a private soldier within a few feet of the colonel of his regiment had both his legs torn off. The regiment was not fighting, but waiting orders. The wounded man was lifted a couple of yards to the rear to die. Another private now marched down the line under a hail of missiles, and said to the commanding officer, "Colonel, may I have a few moments of prayer with that dying man?" The colonel said, "Are you a clergyman?" The private answered, "I am." "Then," said the colonel, "do as you desire."

And the man of God knelt and prayed with and for the dying man five or ten minutes without moving or swaying his body, seemingly totally unconscious of a storm of shot and shell, which the colonel tells us he never saw surpassed in fury. In a few days the praying private was announced in field orders as chaplain of the regiment—"promoted for gallantry and piety on the field." The regiment was the Hampton Legion. The colonel was Gary. The private soldier was the Rev. W. M. Thomas, now pastor of the Methodist Church of our circuit.

The Expense of Running the Government.

The total amount of the various appropriation bills passed at the last session of Congress exceeds the amount of the previous session about fifty-four millions of dollars. The details of the various appropriations are as follows: Preliminary deficiency, $1,699,833; Texan Border Commission, $18,490; pension, $30,480,000; American and British Claims Commission, $613,500; Indian, $5,512,218; fortification, $1,809,000; Consular and Diplomatic, $1,311,359; Military Academy, $344,817; legislative, executive and judicial, estimated $19,500,000; naval $22,275,757; army, $31,796,008; postoffice, $3,529,167; river and harbor, $6,112,900; sundry civil, $32,175,415; deficiency, $9,212,861; total, $195,310,839.

An Oregon youth is accused of dressing up a straw woman, and giving it a sleigh ride through the town, after his bashful approaches had been rebuffed by the genuine articles among his female acquaintances.

From the Missouri Republican.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

LINA POSSELLI.

A poor girl, now about 19 years of age, was born in Rome, and received the above name. Her father was probably an organist of the wandering class, and her mother may have been a fish-woman. There is no doubt her parents were poor, and they may have been honest. Lina very early conceived a distaste for life in Rome, and started out to make her fortune. She was pretty—Italy's sun burned in her veins, and Italy's skies shone in her eyes. She got away from home at fourteen, and threw herself upon the wide-world with that dangerous companion a beautiful face. She drifted to New York and soon became noted as a "pretty flower girl." She did not stand on the corner with her blooming basket, but carried it around in fashionable avenues, and to the beautiful brown stone mansions seated thereon. Her fresh stock of flowers every morning, and her bright eyes and the roses on her cheeks and the perfect picture of beauty she made, harmonized with the aristocratic locality she loved to frequent. She always sold out and then glided away into the solitudes of the great city, no one knew whither. Her swift foot denied followers. She became a curiosity—and then a sensation. David Simmons, an old, rich, retired merchant, saw her and became one of her daily patrons. He was often seen talking to her on his marble steps, and afterwards with a posy in his button-hole. Then Mr. Simmons tried to find out where the beautiful vision vanished when the basket was empty, and because he could not, he became greatly distressed. Mr. Simmons was a widower, but he had a daughter who was married, and she and her husband lived with the old man in his house. The daughter saw the beautiful Italian girl and did not like her. She objected to her father making an old dunce of himself, and the quantity of flowers which old Mr. Simmons bought every day was something astonishing.

The more his daughter scolded the more he filled his room with flowers, and the more he displayed the choicest and rarest of them, in his various button-holes. He was a walking conservatory and hot house, though he could not be called a green house. His white hairs too nearly resembled dead leaves. His daughter and her husband made an effort to get his property taken out of his hands, but failed to establish a case of insanity. This angered him, and when it was all over he ordered his covetous children to leave his house entirely, and they went sorrowing away. The old man then turned all the property he possessed into money and disappeared from New York. The beautiful flower-girl disappeared at the same time. She had made her fortune. The old man and his Italian character went by sea to Savannah, Georgia, where they were duly and properly married.

David Simmons on the same day executed an instrument whereby all his money and bonds were left to his wife. In a few days he met with an accident which injured his spinal cord, and he lay down and died. Nothing was heard in New York of the fate of Simmons for some months, and, in the meantime, the girl had left the country, and was safely back in her own sunny land. The only thing left that told of David Simmons was his empty trunk, which was found in a New Orleans hotel.

Lina Posselli has been heard from. She has been seen in Rome by one who, like old Simmons, had been infatuated with the bare-legged flower girl of New York. It was at the carnival last spring. During the last days of this fantastic saturnalia he saw a gorgeously apparelled woman in an elegant open carriage, who attracted almost universal attention, and commanded the plaudits of the throng that beset her carriage. It was Lina Posseli.—Her form was nearly lost amid the banks of roses and exquisite flowers that surrounded her. Her face was wreathed in smiles as she pelted with sugar-plums the occupants of the carriage next in front or next behind her in the procession. Her eyes danced and laughed and sparkled like light in water. Her whole being was in a condition of bewitching madness and tumultuous merriment—the very intoxication of ecstatic enjoyment. She had made her fortune. The fairy dream of her childhood was realized. She is nineteen, and rich and beautiful, and in her native Italy. A fortune for a prince—perhaps a future queen of the opera. What connection has Lina Posselli henceforth with the pretty flower-girl of New York, or the old empty trunk in New Orleans?

Josh Billings on Silence.

Silence iz a still noise.

One ov the hardest things for a man to do iz to keep still,

Everybody wants tow be heard fust, and that iz what fills the world with nonsense.

The greatest talkers among the feathered folks iz the magpie and the ginny hen, and neither ov them iz ov mutch account.

If a man ain't sure he iz right the best kard he can pla is a blank one.

I have known menny a man to beet in an argument by just nodding his hed once in a while and saying "jess so, jess so."

It takes a grate menny blows to drive in a nale, but one will clinch it.

Sum men talk just as a French pony trots, all da long in a haff bushel meazure.

Silence never makes enny blunders, alwuz gits as mutch credit az iz doo it, and sometimes more.

When i see a man listening to me clus, i alwaz sez, "Lookout, that feller is taking mi meazure.

I hev herd men argy a pint 2 hours and a haff and git no further frum where they started than a muel in a back mill; they did too mutch going round and round.

I hav sat on jurys and had a lawyer talk law, fax and evidence ov the case all out ov me, besides starting the taps on mi butes.

I hev been tew church hungry for sum gospel, and cum home so phull ov it that i could'nt draw a long breth without starting a button.

Brevity and silence are the 2 grate kards, and next to saying nothing, saying a little iz the strength ov the game.

One thing iz certain, it iz only grate thinkers who can afford to be brief, and there has been but few volumes yet published which could not be cut down to two-thirds and menny clean back to the title paig without hunting them much.

It iz hard to find a man ov good sence who kan look back upon enny occashun and wish he had sed sum more, but it iz ezy to find menny who wish they had sed less.

A thing sed iz hard to recall, but unsed it can be spoken at enny time.

Brevity iz the child of silence and iz a grate credit to the ole man.

A section of plastering about the size of a bed-quilt fell on the heads of a groupe of State Senators, who occupied seats together in a Nashville theatre, the other evening. The frightened legislators thought an investigation was at hand.

THE EMERALD.

One wintry afternoon in January, away up in the bleak attic of a miserable tenement house, a pale, sad-eyed woman sat sewing. The garment on which she was working was a very rich dress. The twilight closed in rapidly, with a blinding fall of snow, a bitter, wailing blast, that made the windows rattle in their casements. Still the pale-faced woman sewed on.

"Mother," pined a slender voice, from the cot beneath the window, "shall you get the fine dress done? Oh, my mother, I'm so hungry. If I could only have some tea and a bit of sausage."

The mother worked on steadily for a few moments, pausing only to brush a tear from her white cheek. Then she arose and shook out the folds of the glimmering robe.

"'Tis done at last," she said; "now mother's little girl can have her supper. Only be patient a little longer, Flora. Ross, Ross, where are you, my boy?"

A manly little boy came out of the little bedroom beyond.

"The fine dress is done, Ross," said his mother, "and you must run home with it as fast as you can. Miss Gracie will be out of patience, I know. Tell her I couldn't finish it an hour sooner, and ask her to give you the money. We must have it to-night. And you can stop in at Mr. Ray's as you come back, and buy some coal, and we must have some bread and tea, and a mite of butter, and you must get a sausage for poor little Flora."

"I'll get them all, mother, and be back in no time," he said. "You shall have a big sausage, little sis," he added, turning toward the cot.

"And you shall have half of it, Ross," she piped, in her slender, bird-like voice.

"Hadn't you better put on your thick jacket, my boy," continued the mother, "the wind cuts like a knife."

"Pshaw, little mother; I don't mind the wind." And away he went down the creaking stairs, and out into the storm.

Miss Grace Fontenay was in a perfect furor of excitement and anger. Her dear five hundred friends were waiting in the halls below, and the handsome dress had not come home. What did that beggar woman mean by disappointing her? At that moment there was a ring at the door, and a voice in the hall.

"Please tell Miss Gracie, my mother could not finish it sooner; she wants the money to-night." The servant took the handsome dress and message.

"I'll never give her another stitch of work," cried the angry beauty; "I ought to have had it three hours ago. Here, Fanchon, dress me at once; there isn't a moment to spare. No, I can't pay to-night; I haven't time; he must call to-morrow."

"But we've no fire, and nothing to eat, and my little sister is sick," called the boy, pushing up the grand stairway.

"Shut that door!" commanded Miss Gracie, and the door was shut in his face.

From the porch at the parlor window, Pansie watched the whole proceeding. Her violet eyes opened in childish amazement.

"Poor little boy," she said, as Ross disappeared down the stairway. "Sister Gracie ought to pay him. It must be dreadful to have no fire, and nothing to eat."

She stood for a moment balancing herslf on the tip of one dainty foot, her rosebud face grave and reflective; then a sudden thought flooded her blue eyes with sunshine, and suddenly snatching something from the table, she darted down stairs; the servant had closed the street door, but she fluttered past him.

On the steps sat Ross, brave little fellow that he was, his face in his hands, sobbing as if his heart would break.

"What's the matter, little boy?" questioned Pansie.

"O, I cannot go home without the money," he sobbed; "poor mother worked hard, and Flora is sick, and so hungry."

Pansie's eyes glistened like the stars.

"Here," she said, "do you take this, little boy, and buy her lots 'o nice things. It is worth a great deal; papa bought it for a birthday present, but you can take it and welcome."

She extended her dimpled hand, and something like a shower of falling stars tinkled at the boy's feet. He caught it up in amazement—a necklace of emerald, lustrous, gleaming things, set in gold.

"No, no," he cried, running up to where she stood, "I can't take this necklace."

But Pansie shook her curly head decidedly.

"You shall take it," she commanded imperiously. "I've lots of jewelry and fine things. Run home, now, and get something to eat for your little sister."

She closed the door with a bang, and Ross stood irresolute in the stormy gloom. Should he ring the bell and return the jewels to Pansie's father, or should he do as she bid him? He thought of his mother and poor hungry little Flora watching wistfully for his return. He could not go back and see them starve. With a sudden feeling of desparation, he thrust the glittering necklace in his bosom and dashed down the snowy street.

The gaslight blazed brilliantly in a fashionable jewelry establishment, and its bland proprietor looked down inquiringly on little Ross as he approached the glittering counter.

"Would you like to buy this, sir?"

There was a tremour in the boy's voiceas he asked the question, and the hand that held the emerald shook visibly. The lapidary took the gems and examined them closely for a moment, and then shot a sharp glance at the lad.

"See here," he said presently, his voice stern and commanding, "I want to know how you came by this?"

The boy's clear eyes fell, he blushed and stammered, evidently embarrassed. The jeweler put aside the emeralds, and taking the lad's arm, led him into a small ante-room.

"You are a thief, sir, he said." "That necklace belongs to Mr. Fontenay—he bought it of me not more than a month ago. You stole it. You are a thief."

The little fellow straightened himself, and his eyes blazed.

"I am no thief," he retorted. "A kind little girl gave it to me, and I know it was wrong to take it—but—but—my mother and sister are starving.

The jeweller hesitated.

"You don't look like a thief," he said, "but I will send for Mr. Fontenay; that will settle the matter at once."

He dispatched a messenger accordingly, and Ross sat down in one corner and sobbed bitterly as he heard the driving winds, and thought of his mother and Flora. In half an hour Mr. Fontenay came in, his daughter, little Pansie, being with him. The little creature darted like a humming bird, her eyes flashing.

"He didn't steal my emeralds!" she cried, "I gave 'em to him to sell 'em and buy bread for his little sister."

Ross sprang to his feet, struggling hard to keep back his tears. He put out his little brown hand, which Pansie instantly clasped in her clubby palms.

"I am not a thief, sir," he said at last, addressing Mr. Fontenay; "I never stole anything in my life. I know it was wrong to take the necklace—but, sir, my little sister is starving."

The merchant drew his hand across his eyes.

"You are a manly little fellow,' he said, patting the lad's head, "and I do not in the least blame you, but I will take Pansie's emeralds, and you shall have something more available. Here, Pansie, you hand this to your little friend."

He put a gold piece into Pansie's hands which she tendered to Ross, with the injunction that he should go and buy lots of goodies for his sister—an injunction which he was not slow to obey.

"I think we will not lose sight of the little fellow," continued Mr. Fontenay, as Ross disappeared in the gloom, "shall we pet? Let's see, what can we do for him? He's a promising young lad, and an honest one, I'm sure. Mr. Lennox, you're in need of an errand boy, why not try him? I wish you would."

The jeweler consented, to Pansie's delight, and on the following day Ross was duly installed as an errand boy in the fashionable establishment.

Fifteen years later, one blustering March morning, a young man sat behind the counter of a thriving jewelry establishment in one of the Northern cities. He was a handsome young man, a scholar and traveler, a man of taste, intellect and money, for he was junior partner in the firm, which was a prosperous one. But despite all this good fortune, Ross Dunbar was not happy. His mother and little Flora had gone to their long home, and he was all alone without kith or kin in this wide world.

Sitting alone one morning, with the roar of the March wind in his ears, his thoughts were running back to the days of his childhood, to his mother's humble home. How vivid the past seemed, and how dear and sacred, despite its privation and sorrow.

A tender smile softened his sad face as he recalled that stormy night when he sat on the steps of Mr. Fontenay's mansion and little Pansie, the remembrance of her sweet face as he saw it through the snow wreaths that night, haunted him continually. In all the fifteen years, never for one hour had he forgotten her. But she was gone; lost to him forever.

His reverie was broken by the entrance of a customer, a lady closely cloaked and veiled. She approached the counter with a jewel case in her hand.

"Would you buy these?" she asked simply, in a clear, sweet voice that stirred the young man's heart as no other woman's voice had power to do.

He took the casket and unclosed it and spread its contents, a watch, elegant and costly, a diamond ring, two rubies and an emerald. Ross Dunbar barely suppressed a cry of surprise as his eyes fell upon it. He turned it over with eager, trembling fingers, and there on the clasp was the name that lived in his heart for so many years, "Little Pansie."

"You wish to sell them all?" he asked, striving to steady his voice, and the wild throbbing of his heart.

The lady hesitated an instant, then she put out a slender hand and drew the emeralds towards her.

"I dislike to part with this," she said. "It was my father's gift—and—but no matter, take them all; I must have the money."

In her eagerness she had thrown aside her veil, revealing a lilly face lit by lustrous sapphire eyes. Ross Dunbar stood silent a moment, every nerve in his manly frame thrilling with supreme delight. He had found her at last, the one idol of his life.

"They are very fine gems," he said after a moment, "and I am willing to give you a fair price—suppose we say one thousand dollars, will that do?"

The girl flashed a dazzling glance of surprise from beneath her heavy veil.

"So much as that?" she said tremulously. "You are very kind, sir. O, you cannot know how much this money will help me."

The young man made a polite reply, and proceeded to put up the jewels and draw a check for the money. The March winds were still blustering without, and the girl shivered and drew her wrapper closer as she started out.

"Won't you let me run down to the bank for you?" said the jeweler, catching up his hat.

"You can play shop-lady the while; it won't be but a minute or two."

"But I am troubling you so."

"Not a bit; just take this warm seat, please; you'll not be likely to have any customers," and seating her beside his desk, he took the check and hurried out.

Pansey Fontenay threw back her veil and leaned her head on her hand; a puzzled, reflective look on her sweet, sad face.

"Where have I seen that face?" she asked herself over and over again. "It's so familiar; who in the world can it be?"

His return broke in upon her meditations, and after receiving the money she hurried away to her humble lodgings.

The following afternoon was even more blustering and stormy; the wind roared and the sleet beat and tinkled against the windows of the little room in which Pansie and her father sat. Severe misfortunes and reverses had reduced them to poverty, and the old man being an invalid, all the care fell on Pansie's slender shoulders. She sat with her sewing, while her father read aloud from a new book she had bought for him with some of the money received for the jewels. Her sweet face was wan and sad, and her future stretched before her sad and gloomy.

There was a ring at the door, and the servant brought up a package for Miss Fontenay. An exquisite bunch of pansies, fragrant and gold hearted, done up in tissue paper, and attached to them a card bearing the simple words: "Ross Dunbar has not forgotten Little Pansie."

Pansie sat amazed for a moment, and then the rich bloom darted up to her cheeks.

"O father," she cried, "I knew him I knew him! O, we have found Ross at last."

An instant later Ross was in the room, clasping her fluttering hands in his, and looked into her blue eyes with a glance that brought the rosy hue to her face. And a few weeks later, when the blustering winds were over and the blue birds sang in their hedges, and the golden hearted pansies bloomed on the garden borders, little Pansie became Ross Dunbar's bride, and for her bridal gift he gave her back her string of emeralds.

Some fellow's gone and did it—got off the following on the bustle, and we think he ought to be ashamed of himself:

Young man, spare that rising bustle!
Touch not a single "pape;"
That woman's had a hard tussel
To get herself in shape.

The civil rights bill recently passed by the Mississippi Legislature cannot accomplish everything.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1873.

The DAILY JOURNAL, the oldest daily paper in North Carolina, and the only thirty-two column daily in the State, is published every morning, except Monday, at EIGHT DOLLARS a year; FOUR DOLLARS six months; SEVENTY-FIVE cents per month for shorter periods. Served by Carriers in the city at SEVENTY-FIVE cents per month, or TWO DOLLARS and TWENTY-FIVE cents per quarter.

The WEEKLY JOURNAL, (Friday) a thirty-six column paper, TWO DOLLARS per year; three copies FIVE DOLLARS AND A HALF; four copies, SEVEN DOLLARS; five copies, EIGHT DOLLARS AND A HALF; ten copies, FIFTEEN DOLLARS; twenty copies, TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

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Advertising Rates (per inch of twelve solid lines of advertising type,) One inch, one insertion, ONE DOLLAR; two insertions ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF; three insertions, TWO DOLLARS; four insertions, TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF; five insertions, THREE DOLLARS; six insertions, THREE DOLLARS AND A HALF; twelve insertions, FIVE DOLLARS AND A HALF; one month, EIGHT DOLLARS; two months FIFTEEN DOLLARS; three months, TWENTY-TWO DOLLARS.

Contracts for longer periods and longer made upon liberal terms.

Address,

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,
Wilmington, N. C.

COMMERCIAL TABLES.

We publish this morning three tables of great interest, as well to our agricultural friends as to our business men.

On the third page we republish the monthly statement of receipts, exports and stocks of cotton and naval stores, as some errors occurred in it yesterday.

We also publish our regular monthly export table, showing the entire business of this port for the past month.

These two tables have been prepared with great care by our commercial editor.

And we give also a tabular statement of stocks, receipts and exports of spirits of turpentine and rosin for the three years ending March 31st, 1871, '72, '73. We are indebted to Messrs. DeRosset & Co., for this valuable table, it being a copy of their annual circular.

The preparation and publication of these valuable commercial tables are attended with great labor and considerable expense. We trust and believe our efforts in these matters are fully appreciated. It shall be our endeavor always to make our columns true index of the growing business of our [illegible]

THE NEW YORK HERALD—ITS UNEXAMPLED PROSPERITY.

The Herald, of Sunday last, contained one hundred and eight columns of printed matter, sixty-eight of which were advertisements. In this unmistakable proof of its popularity and prosperity, the *Herald* finds good cause for self-gratulation. For the first time since the foundation of the paper, "the quadruple sheet of ninety-six columns fell so far short of the demands for space of advertisements and news, as to compel the issue of a twelve column supplement in addition." In concluding a long article accounting for this unexampled prosperity, it says:

"We have not, in this general article, touched on any of the special features of the *Herald's* work of late except in the line of advertisements. We have shown that they typified the commercial [illegible] of the nation. At present [illegible] indicate a highly encouraging [illegible] the Spring trade in all its [illegible]. A markedly severe Winter [illegible] away, and business recovers [illegible] its hybernation with wonderful [illegible]. We present to our readers, [illegible] hearty congratulation, the *Herald* [illegible] best evidence of this sturdy [illegible]. With it we wish to present [illegible] of this day's issue, that it [illegible] prosperity because the nation [illegible] prosperous, and because in its earnest energy, activity and courage [illegible] the representative journal of the [illegible] people.

THE POSTAL CAR DIFFICULTY—ITS PROBABLE SETTLEMENT.

The postal car difficulty seems to have been settled temporarily at least, in favor of the Postmaster-General. At a meeting in New York Saturday evening, attended by representatives of the Erie railway, the New York Central, the New York, New Haven and Hartford, the Connecticut River, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, the Pennsylvania Central and the Central railway of New Jersey, the matter was considered, and the result was the following letter, which was forwarded to the Postmaster-General:

"*Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, Postmaster-General*—Sir: Your telegram of yesterday announcing to the President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad the appointment of a committee to sit during the recess to consider and report to the next Congress on the postal relations of the railroad companies and the government has been submitted to us to-day. Believing, as we do, that Congress intends to allow the Postmaster-General to make reasonable compensation to the railroad companies for mail service, and being fully assured that they will do so, but painfully sensible that this intention is not carried out in the new act, it is with great satisfaction that we are advised of the recent favorable action of the Senate, which we confidently expect will lead to a thorough investigation and an impartial determination of what will constitute a reasonable compensation. We will immediately petition the Senate to grant to the railroads an early hearing, and we respectfully ask that the Postmaster-General or an authorized agent of his department will be present thereat if granted. But, actuated by the same desire to serve the public, which has induced us to run postal cars for many years past, notwithstanding we have been denied any pay whatsoever for the service, we shall, until a sufficient time shall have elapsed to ascertain the view of the Special Senate Committee, continue to run them; and, therefore, respectfully request that you will consider the notice which we gave you under date of 27th of January last suspended for the present. (Signed) S. Watson, Isaac Hinckley, W. D. Bishop, J. T. Johnston, Cornelius Vanderbilt, W. H. Vanderbilt and D. L. Harris."

THE CHARLESTON NEWS AND THE NORTH CAROLINA PINE.

Our friend and cotemporary, the Charleston *News*, taking for its text in its issue of Monday last, the announcement by a New York paper, that "forty barrels of kindling wood were shipped from Wilmington in one day," became quite facetious about North Carolina, and her magnificent forests of pines.

We plead guilty to the charge of having as fine pine forests in North Carolina as the world affords. Our only regret is that our offence in in this respect hath not a greater extent. We plead guilty also to the charge that our noble pine is a very useful vegetable, and capable of being put into many valuable shapes, which we are glad to say, bring a great deal of money into the pockets of our people. But proud as we are of this great boon we are not prepared to assert its excellence as an esculent even in the guarded language of the *News*, to wit:

"The Carolina pine indeed bears a fruit called 'burr,' which is luscious if adequately stewed, but it is less tender even than figs or prunes, resembling rather quinces or artichokes. The 'burr' has too much core and is deficient in pulp."

We have some familiarity with the "piney woods" of North Carolina, but it has never been our fortune to visit any portion of it in which pine "burrs" constitute an article of diet no matter whether "adequately" or inadequately "stewed." Probably our friends over in South Carolina who, if we recollect aright, have pines as well as palmettos, have found a new use for the "burrs." If this be the case, we trust our neighbors will not be too modest and diffident to take out the patent for the discovery in their own names.

The *News* is kind enough to inform us that "what the bamboo is to Hindostan and China, the cocoanut and the bread fruit to the savages of the tropics, that and more is the pine to the inhabitants of North Carolina." Still harping on my daughter. Our friends do not seem to be able to divest themselves of the idea that the pine is an esculent.

But its usefulness is not confined to its value as an article of diet, for the *News* tells us "the bark is easily carved into [illegible] and toy boats, and is very handy to use as a shovel for a coal of fire to light a pipe with. The leaves are very curious. Shaped like needles, they are used when dry as a substitute for horse hair, cotton or straw in mattresses. A pile of these leaves heaped in a corner are as soft as a feather bed.

When an incision is made in the green tree there exudes from the pine a sticky juice, known to commerce as resin, but in more familiar parlance styled 'rozum.' It is chewed or chawed by the natives instead of tobacco, and is much less hurtful to the nerves than that pernicious weed. Subjected to distillation, this rozum yields a fluid called turpentine or 'turkentine,' which is esteemed everywhere as an adjunct to [illegible], imparting to it a strength and stomach-warming power beyond description, and justly a matter of pride with the producers of the turpentine."

We feel under many obligations to our neighbors over the [illegible] for their valuable information in regard to the habits of [illegible] people, and in relation to the uses of their favorite tree.

We presume, from the familiarity with which our cotemporary speaks of men and things in this State, that it has at least no doubt about its power or competency so to [illegible] disposed to dilate it. We do say, however, that if the *News*, upon its next tour of inspection, will put itself under our guidance, it will find no more people who sleep upon "pine straw, heaped in a corner," who "chaw rozum," or who strengthen their whiskey and warm their stomachs with "turkentine" in North Carolina than in South Carolina. We regret that our cotemporary was so unfortunate in the selection of its guides through our benighted regions on its former trips.

THE POSTAL CAR IMBROGLIO.

As our readers know, peace does not reign in the Department of Mr. Postmaster-General Creswell. The difficulty arises primarily from a difference of opinion between him and certain railroad corporations controlling the principal lines centreing in New York city in regard to the manner in which the mails shall be transported and the compensation to be paid therefor. These corporations have united in a notice to the Postoffice Department that after to-day they will not attach postal cars to their trains unless their demands for increased compensation are complied with. The demand of the companies was presented to the Department on the 27th of January and read in the Senate on the 21st of February, two weeks before the adjournment of Congress. The ground of this demand on the part of these corporations, it is said, is that the compensation which they now receive for carrying the mails in special cars, which are, to all intents and purposes, traveling postoffices on wheels, is no greater than was paid twenty years ago, when the mails were carried, like so much freight, in one end of the ordinary baggage or express car. Then the mails, with the exception of some small way mails, were all delivered in the same condition in which they were received, to be assorted at the various distributing offices after their arrival. Now, since 1864, when the postal car was first introduced on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road, special cars, warmed and lighted, with accommodations for postoffice clerks and agents, have been provided, in which mails are assorted during the hours of transportation, which was formerly so much lost time, and arrive ready for immediate transit or delivery. During the same period the number of cars and amount of mail matter have greatly increased, all of which, in the opinion of the companies referred to, entitle them to an increase of pay.

If this statement be true, it would seem, that these corporations have given due and ample notice both to Congress and the Department, that on and after to-day they will decline to run postal railway cars for the accommodation of the mails, but will in lieu thereof resume their former practice of devoting to mail service portions of cars which are at the same time used for other branches of railway transportation.

On the other hand Mr. Postmaster-General Cresswell claims that under the existing laws he has no authority to pay the railroad companies any additional compensation, Congress having made no provision for any such increase. It is given out, however, that he is trying to find some way to compel the companies to use the postal cars at the old rates. It is said, indeed, that the Attorney-General has given it as his opinion that the Federal Government has the right, under the Constitution, to regulate all railroad, steamboat and transportation companies, and to dictate in what manner the mails shall be carried. Acting upon this, we presume, it is said the Postmaster-General has uttered threats of compulsion by future acts of Congress, if not more directly by the "army." Indeed, if the Boston *Post* be correct, he has not only done all this, but he has "suggested to mobs the propriety of tearing up rails beside." The position of the Postmaster-General is not relieved of any embarrassment by the knowledge of the fact, if it be true, as stated, that he was actively influential in so modifying the law last summer that he was curtailed of all option in future arrangements with the railroads; nor will it be in any degree relieved when it is remembered in connection with all this how his hand itches to get hold of all the telegraph lines in the country.

We do not see how railroads can be made to carry the mails without being paid a fair price therefor, any more than factories can be made to sell their cloths for less than the cost of manufacturing. We have a constitutional horror of monopolies and a wholesome appreciation of the dangers to be apprehended from gigantic and grasping corporations, but we are nevertheless of opinion that even railroad corporations have some rights that the Government, at least, is bound to respect.

When private property, even that of a railroad corporation, can be taken by the Government without just compensation, President Grant will lack nothing save the name, if even that, of being an absolute monarch.

Unless some arrangement be made, the public will suffer serious inconvenience. Now, mails are distributed in the postal cars and are dropped at way stations. But when the postal cars are taken off, the mails will go to distributing offices, and there will be a delay of from one to three days. It is estimated that the additional force and room which will be required at the distributing offices will cost more than the railroads demanded; so that there will be an actual loss to the Department, and the public will be seriously annoyed by delays.

As the matter now stands, it is a fight between "a gigantic and grasping" combination of corporations on the one side, and a no less gigantic and grasping Government on the other side. If the Government crushes the corporations, the liberty of the citizen and the right of private property will be crushed also. If the corporations prove the stronger, property and citizenship may linger for a while longer.

THE OUTLOOK.

The indications are that for some time to come public journalists will not be called upon to record many startling events at least of a political nature. The next national or rather general federal contest will not take shape for at least two years yet, and the State elections promise for the present year to excite no interest save at home and but little there.

The people of Connecticut on Monday next vote for Governor and other State officers and for members of Congress as well, and yet it seems impossible to enthuse the hearts of that people, no matter to what politics they incline, to a proper appreciation of the dignity of the occasion. Indeed their appetite for political excitement seems to be entirely satisfied.

We are to have an election in North Carolina in August, it is true, but it will doubtless be a very quiet one, notwithstanding its importance. The constitutional amendments to be voted upon, having received the sanction of the representatives of both parties in the last Legislature, we presume, will meet with no opposition at the polls.

President Grant, too busy to inform himself by personal inspection of the condition of the Southern States, has found time to make the first of his accustomed summer tours to the northward. We confess that to us it seems a matter of small moment whether Grant spends his summer at Washington or at Long Branch or New York city. The Government machine has been brought to such a condition that it runs about as well by itself as with its constitutional engineers.

The postal car difficulty has been amicably adjusted, and for some months at least there is promise of receiving the mails with their accustomed irregularity.

It is true that in the State of Louisiana there are two governments, one a palpable usurpation, having no other authority than Grant's bayonets and telegrams, and the other the government *de jure* representing the people of that unfortunate State. But even this state of things gives no promise of trouble. Grant's telegrams, backed up by his bayonets, are too powerful to be resisted by so insignificant a power as one of those institutions known in former times as "sovereign States." In the language of the President, "the rapid transit of thought and matter by telegraph and steam have changed all that," and State sovereignty is no longer a match for Federal telegrams.

Captain Jack, the dusky hero of the lava beds, and his Modoc warriors are giving our friend, General Canby, some trouble, but there does not seem to be much promise of any great damage on either side. General Canby, it is said, proposes to surround the Indian chief and, by cutting short his supplies, induce him to listen to reason. This is, doubtless, a prudent course on the part of the Federal General, for it happens that in the conflicts heretofore, when actual fighting was done, the Federal troops lost much more heavily than did the Indians; possibly because the number of Indians was so much smaller than that of the whites. But even if they do fight out there, it will not disturb us here, because we are so far off.

His Excellency, Governor Caldwell, has, with the assistance of His Honor, Chief Justice Pearson, and their Honors, the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, obtained possession of the Penitentiary and the Asylums of the State, and last, though not least, our late "Chief Judicial, &c." Mr. Solicitor Cantwell has obtained a true bill of indictment against the JOURNAL for libel upon that pink of judicial propriety, Judge Bond.

Upon the whole case then, the chances are that our people will, at last, have a quiet time to attend to their private business in, and we are heartily glad of it.

From the Kansas City News.

A Major General in the Gutter.

To-day there was a man going about the streets of this city, ragged, dirty, and penniless, subsisting on free lunches and the charities of gamblers, and has not slept in a bed for months, who, during the war, was one of the most dashing cavalry officers in the Union army, and was promoted from the rank of first Lieutenant to full Brigadier and brevet Major General for brilliant exploits on the field of battle, and who, for a long time, had a large and important command.

He has been here for two or three months under an assumed name, being ashamed to dim the brilliancy of his record in the service of his country by an exhibition of his degradation under his former honored name. He is generally very reticent, having little to do with any one or talking but little, save when "engineering" for a drink, at which he is remarkably successful.

Night before last, while lying helplessly drunk in the rear part of a Third street saloon, some men thought to play a joke on him by stealing his shirt, and proceeded to strip him.—Underneath his shirt, and suspended by a string around his neck, was a small canvas bag, which the men opened and found it to contain his commission as brevert major-general, two congratulatory letters, one from Grant and one from President Lincoln, a photograph of a little curl of hair—a "chestnut shadow" that doubtless one day crept over the brow of some loved one.

When these things were discovered even the half-drunken men who found them felt a respect for the man's former greatness, and pity for his fallen condition, quietly returned the bag and its contents to where they found them, and replaced the sleeper's clothes upon him. Yesterday a news reporter tried to interview the man, and endeavored to find out something of his life in the past few years, but he declined to communicate anything. He cried like a child when told how his right name and former position were ascertained, and with tears trickling his cheeks, said: "For God's sake, sir, don't publish my degradation, or my name at least, if you are determined to say something about it. It is enough, that I know myself, how low I have become. Will you promise that much? It will do no good, but it will do my friends a great deal of harm, as, fortunately, they think I died in South America, where I went at the close of the war."

MURDER MOST FOUL.

AN AGED LADY TAKEN OUT OF HER BED AND HANGED.

THE CRIME SHROUDED IN MYSTERY.

About nine miles from the city, on the Nolensville pike, there lived an old lady, sixty years of age, named Susan Housen, widow of the late Ben Housen, whose name was familiar to the residents of Nashville many years ago. We have heard it stated that Mrs. Housen, upwards of twenty years past, occupied the same house as renter, but not being able to pay for the same, she was ejected by the owners. Smarting under this treatment, she there made a vow that she would one day return to the place mistress of the domain. So declaring, she came without means to Nashville, set to work industriously, and in a few years accumulated considerable means. True to her word, she sought out the owner of the aforesaid property, purchased the same, and for a considerable period has lived there quietly, and bearing the reputation of a good christian woman.

Her homestead consisted of a comfortable house and upwards of seventy acres of land, most of which she kept under cultivation. In addition to this property she also owned a lot in this city and one in Edgefield. Living with this old lady, at her quiet country retreat, was her son William and his wife, and one or two children.

On Monday night last, according to the statements made, Mrs. Housen, the daughter-in-law and the children retired to bed at an early hour—the first named in a separate room and the others in one adjoining. A short while before sundown William, the son, proceeded to Mill creek on a little fishing excursion, and had not returned when the balance of the family went to bed.

It was about 8 p. m., when the daughter-in-law was awakened by screams, and jumping out of bed, she discovered that the door leading to the old lady's room was open. Feeling sure that something was wrong, she ran immediately to the residence of the nearest neighbor, Mr. Thomas W. Barnes, who lives about three hundred yards distant, and aroused him. That gentleman came out as soon as possible, carrying with him his gun. The two were proceeding along the road, in the direction of the house, when they came up with Robert H. Patterson, another neighbor, who, hearing the screams that had proceeded from the residence of Mrs. Housen, determined to walk out and learn the cause. He also took the precaution to get his gun before leaving his premises. Mr. Barnes and Mr. Patterson, accompanied by the lady, proceeded at once to the home of Mrs. Housen, went into her room and found the feather bed and the bed clothes on the floor, the mattress still on the bedstead. They called for Mrs. Housen, but she did not answer. They looked under the bed, but she was nowhere to be seen.

After thorough search had been made about the house, without finding her, these gentlemen started down a path that led from the house, and soon discovered a flannel petticoat. Going along the same path, and about two hundred yards from the house, they found, to their horror, the body of Mrs. Housen dangling from a cross-beam, or pole, that had been used for suspending hogs after they had been slaughtered. A cotton plough-line had been wrapped around the neck five times, and afterwards fastened as securely to the beam above. Upon examining the gallows, there were indications of the rough manner in which the lady had been handled, and other evidences which made it certain that she met her death not by her own hands, but by those of some demon in human shape. An inquest was held, but no light was thrown upon the subject.—*Nashville (Tenn.,) Union and American.*

An Irishman referring to the sudden death of a relative, was asked if he lived high. "Well, I can't say he did," said Terrance, "but he died high." Like the banks in these days, he was suspended.

The Rothschilds have gone very extensively into the mercury business, the Spanish Government having hypothecated to the London house the production of the renowned mines of Almaden for thirty years. The arrangement is regarded highly favorable to the money-lenders, as they will be able to control the markets of the world.

STATE NEWS.

Pretty stiff gale in Raleigh on Saturday.

The Newbern Times local discourses of a lemon 11¼ inches in circumference and weighing 11 ounces.

Dr. Columbus Mills, of Cabarrus, recently obtained seventeen pounds of wool at one shearing, from a Merino ram.

The Road Steamer has been carried to Jonesboro' to run between that place and Lillington, in Harnett county.

The Newbern Times says: Sheriff Hubbs placed on our table one of the largest hen eggs we have ever seen. It measured 7¼ inches in circumference, and weighed 3 1-16 ounces.

The Statesville Intelligencer says: A severe hail storm occurred in the northern part of this county last week, many of the stones being as large as a hen's egg.

The Norfolk Journal says: It is said that a greater number of shad have been secured at one catch at the North Carolina fisheries this season than ever known before, fifteen thousand being frequently caught at one fishing.

The Kinston correspondent of the Statesville Intelligencer says: "I have a sow that had thirteen pigs on the first day of November at one farrow, and thirteen more on the twelfth instant—making twenty-six pigs in little over three months."

The Fayetteville Eagle says: The amount of subscription necessary to the Fayetteville & Florence Railroad has been secured, and at a meeting of the President and Directors Thursday, a requisition was made upon the Town Commissioners for $75,000 in bonds that was pledged by the town.

The Newbern Times says: At about 6 o'clock p. m. yesterday, a little child of Mr. James Jones, living on Craven street, while playing upon the street was run over by a light dray and seriously injured. The drayman carried the unfortunate little one to its home, and Dr. Hughes being summoned, found that no bones were broken, but that the child was badly bruised

The Charlotte Observer says: A few days since, as the train on the A., T. & O. R. R. was coming to Charlotte, a spark from the engine fell in a car loaded with rags, and in a short time the entire car was in a blaze. As soon as the fire was discovered, the train was stopped and all hands went to work with a will to save the car and contents. The fire had gotten such a hold, however, that this was well nigh impossible, and the greater part of the load was consumed. The car was saved from very serious damage.

The Raleigh Sentinel says: Yesterday morning, as Louisa Bartley, one of the colored domestics employed in the Exchange Hotel on Hillsboro' street, was leaning out of a second story window she fell to the ground head first. Notwithstanding it would be presumed, having struck on her head, her injury would be almost if not fatal, nevertheless she was about, yesterday afternoon, in the hotel, complaining, it is true, she felt the concussion, but not by any means near dead.

The Raleigh News says: Yesterday afternoon, about 5 o'clock, the alarm of fire was given by the bell at the Metropolitan Market House. It was occasioned by the burning of what was known as the old "Sewell Place" on Newbern Avenue. It seems that the building caught from sparks from the chimney, and the roof being like an old tinder box, the building was soon wrapped in flames. The building was occupied by C. W. Lambeth, Esq., and owned by Wm. Beach, Esq., of Philadelphia.

The Statesville Intelligencer says: We learn through a reliable source that the Messrs. Wallace Bros. & Stephenson, have recently received large orders from Canada for medicinal plants, which they are buying in large quantities. This is something new for this country. Investigation proves that the collecting, drying and peeling of medical roots, herbs, barks, &c., can be made more profitable than the drying of fruit, though that source of revenue need not and ought not to be neglected.

A correspondent of the Petersburg Index says: John Mitchell, a male of the colored persuasion, was sent to Rocky Mount on Thursday to be locked up in the city jail, by Justice E. W. Wilcox, of Whitakers. The charge against John was "an assault with intent to commit rape" on Ellen King, a damsel of kindred color. Pinioned securely with stout rope, attended by a gaping crowd of boys, he was cribbed, cabined and confined. After half an hour's solitary meditation, the prisoner having concluded that his punishment was too severe for his little piece of familiarity, wrenched the lock off and forsook the limits of the hospitable town.

The Norfolk Virginian says: From information received from steamers arriving from North Carolina, we learn that the gale on Friday night in Albemarle Sound was terrific in its nature and it is thought that a number of disasters have occurred to the shipping. It is rumored that the steamer Rotary was lost, but we could not trace it to any reliable source at this writing. The steamer Chowan, with tow, which was expected here on the 29th, did not arrive before yesterday, having been compelled during the prevalence of the storm to seek a harbor. The steamer Sparkle, in crossing the Sound, had a portion of her cargo, consisting of boxes of fish, blown off her deck, and she had also to seek a harbor. The storm is described as being one of the severest ever known, surpassing in fury that of the late gale of the 2d.

A MILLION ORANGES A YEAR.

WHAT A FLORIDA ORANGE GROVE YIELDS.

Mr. A. J. Cummings, the editor of the New York Sun, who has been on a visit to the land of flowers, gives in one of his letters to that paper the following description of an orange grove on Indian river:

Dummit's grove has produced 600,000 oranges this season. He says he will raise a million next year. Three or four years ago the trees were nearly destroyed by insects, but they have fully recovered and look finer than ever. This grove is celebrated throughout the State. It is looked upon as a kind of Mecca by the orange producers of Florida. It costs Captain Dummit not quite $1,000 a year to keep his magnificent grove in order. Six hundred thousand oranges at two cents a piece on the trees, would give him a net income of $11,000 a year, and one million oranges would give him a net income of $19,000. But a first-class grove, fully developed, ought to average 3,000 oranges to the tree. Many trees yield 5,000, and one tree in the old Eaton grove, near Enterprise, is said to have produced 10,000 oranges in one year. Dummitt's grove in the hands of a shrewd Yankee possessed of Dummitt's experience, would turn in an income of $50,000 to $70,000 a year, provided the oranges could be sold at the present price.

Frost has been seen at Dummitt's, but it is very rare, and never was known to injure the guavas, let alone the oranges. The reason is that the grove is situated upon a stretch of land between two bodies of salt water. The water of Mosquito Lagoon and Indian River is much more salt than the water of the ocean. This is owing to the action of the sun and the shallowness of the water.

It will be gratifying to all persons who like short and pointed articles to learn that the Hon. A. H. Stephens has not withdrawn from the Atlanta Sun, and has no intention of withdrawing.

MRS. AMADEUS.

How the Wife of Amadeus was Snubbed by the Ladies of Madrid—A Coarse and Undignified Joke—A Downright Public Scandal.

From the first, the hostility of the grandees of Spain against the democratic monarch was united, determined and persistent; so much so that any effort to mitigate it was speedily recognized to be hopeless. The court consisted wholly of new people—liberals ennobled by the new king, business people. A strange device of the female aristocrats was adopted to indicate to the queen that they considered her an interloper. The white mantilla fastened to a high tortoise-shell comb, was, in the old days, the universal head-gear of Spanish ladies. The grand ladies, at the instigation, it is said, of the Marchioness of Alcanices—better known as Duchess of Morney—determined to revive this costume, and to appear in it simultaneously one day on the afternoon drive in the Prado. The day arrived. Parisian bonnets gave place to the white mantilla, and bewildering coiffures to the plain braided locks and the high tortoise-shell comb.

The queen as she drove, noticed the strange change of fashion, and innocently pointed it out to her husband, wondering in her foreign simplicity, what it meant. Had the matter ended there it would have been well. The paltriness of the motive took away the sting of the slight. When the ladies of the Spanish noblesse chose to indicate in this tortuous fashion to the queen that they were Spaniards of the bluest blood, and that she was a foreigner, unentitled to recognition as a Spaniard, they only told the royal couple and the Spanish people what both knew well already. But Sagasta, who was prime Minister at the time could not see that dignified indifference was the best retort. He sought out a number of the best known women of disreputable character, had them arrayed in white mantillas and tortoise shell combs, found for them handsome private carriages, and suddenly turned the good-for-nothing cortege on to the Prado, to mingle with the dames of ancient lineage and reputations untarnished. It *sauve qui peut* with the noble ladies.

Madrid took up the coarse and undignified joke. Some of the women were mobbed as they drove home in a splendor to them so unwonted, their mantillas were torn off and the tortoise shell combs seriously maltreated. It is not certain but that some of the ladies were handled after the same fashion; anyhow, Sagasta's coup abolished white mantillas on the Prado. No one insinuates that either the king or queen was privy to a retaliation of a character so questionable.

A BOLD ROBBERY ON THE RAIL.

Passengers Chloroformed and Plundered.

Passengers by the 10:10 o'clock train on the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad yesterday morning, brought some news of a rather startling character. Mr. David Clarke, a citizen of Hartford, Connecticut, who was a passenger on the train from Jacksonville, stated that he secured a birth in the sleeping car on starting from Savannah, and proceeded to make himself comfortable.—During Wednesday night it seems that some shrewd robber obtained either entrance into the car unknown, or had obtained a berth as passenger, and managed to accomplish a very neatly planned little scheme which may be succinctly stated in the little word "plunder." Just before daybreak several of the passengers awoke and became conscious of the fact that the car was permeated with the potent odor of chloroform. Consternation was excited, and there was an immediate and thorough "arousement" of the passengers, which resulted in the discovery that robbery had been committed whilst the passengers were folded in the embrace of morpheus.

Mr. Clark was surprised, but not rejoiced, on the discovery that his pocket book, containing between $75 and $100, had disappered "in the stilly night," and that he would make his entree into Savannah with only $3 in his possession, which was fortunately located in his vest pocket.

Dr. Goldsmith, of Philadalphia, had his equanimity disturbed somewhat upon an examination of his person and the discovery that his fine gold watch had left his vest pocket upon an exploring expedition. Similar discoveries were made by other parties.—The car, we are informed, was strongly impregnated with the fumes of chloroform and several of the passengers were rendered a little squeamish about the gastric regions in consequence.

No clue to the perpetrator or perpetrators of this bold robbery is obtained.—Savannah *News 28th.*

Groton (Vt.) Millerites, have occasioned a deal of trepidation by announcing it "on the cards" for the last trump to be played on the 5th proximo.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* wants a new name for Colfax county in that State. Suppose it be called "Apollo," whose name is associated with the most renowned lyres of classic antiquity?

The poet Alessandro Manzoni completed his eighty-eighth year on the 8th instant, having been born in 1785. He is in good health, and is engaged every day on his "History of the French Revolution."

It is said that, if the Chinese were to adopt the Prussian military system, they could bring into the field upward of eighty million soldiers, unequalled for patience and endurance, and for indifference to death.

In some portions of the country wild pigeons are so plentiful that in many boarding-houses the traditional hash has given way to pigeon pot-pie. In one respect, at least, this is an improvement, since one knows what one is eating.

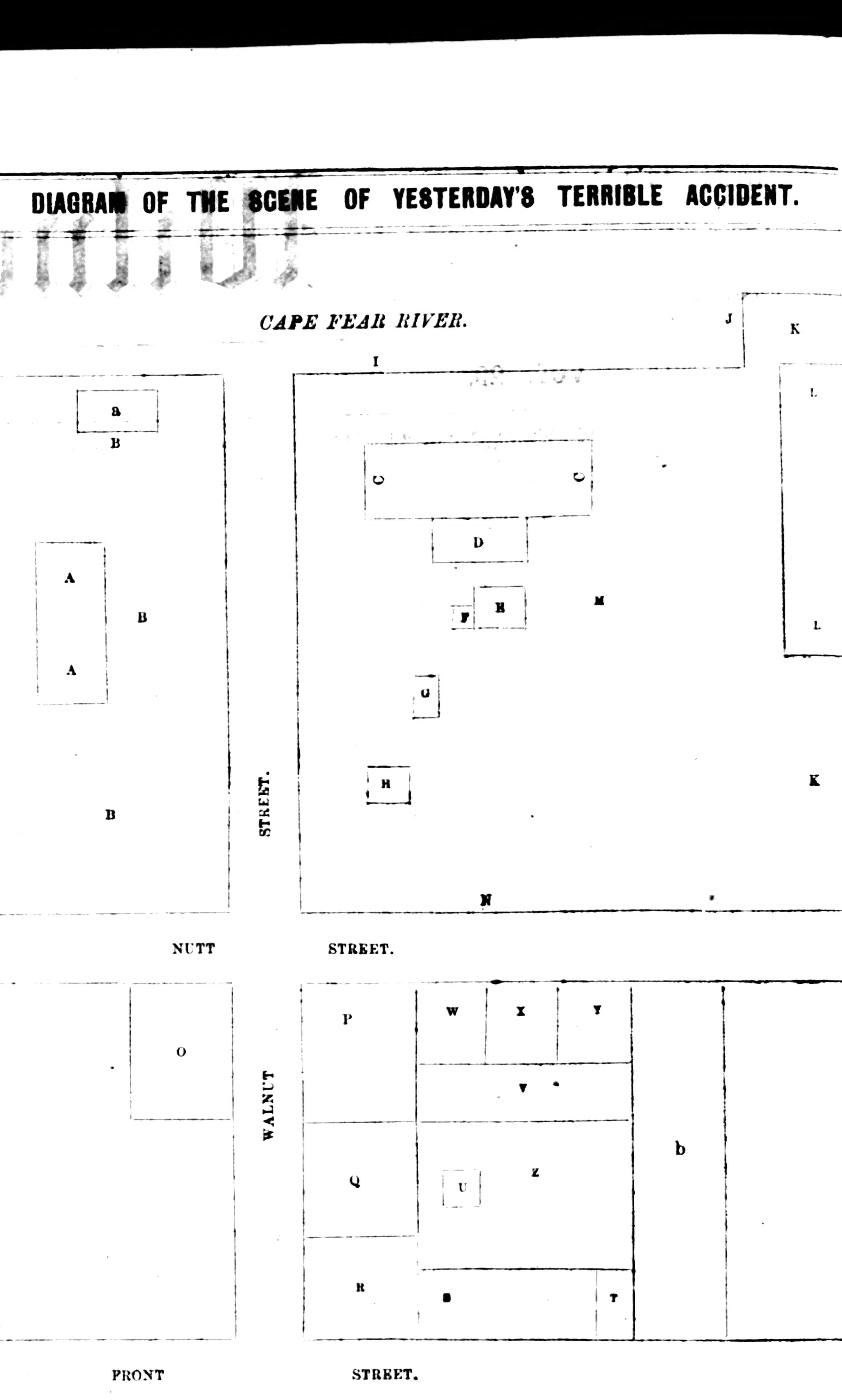
Samuel Chamberlain and wife, of Salem, Mass., celebrated their golden wedding on Monday of last week, on which occasion the very bridesmaids who stood with Mrs. Chamberlain at the altar, fifty years ago, were at her side once more.

With an unusual discrimination which verges on that of Dogberry, the rural authorities of Dayton, O., marked, hunted down, and arrested as burglars a force of detectives sent there from Chicago to work up a case. As detectives go, they were not so far out.

The inauguration storm which the naval cadets encountered on the 4th of March did no material damage. Only sixty-seven of them had to lay to. Some of them steered badly, others became oblivious of their latitude and longitude. Some of them, for a while, were on their beam ends, and needed repairs, but all got back to port, and will soon be in good sailing condition.

Butler aided in beating Dawes for Senator in Massachusetts. In return Dawes is opposing Butler's aspirations for the Governorship of the old Bay State. But the Boston *Journal* intimates a doubt whether the services of Mr. Dawes will be specially required in this direction. Any extra anxiety as to Butler's chances for the Governorship, it thinks, would be wasteful, and further that "nobody need to lose sleep on this account. From present appearances he will not only be 'localized in Essex county' for a while longer, but in a very small part even of that county." Butler was among the scum forced upon the surface of the water by the storm of war which passed over it. When the calm comes, he will pass away, to be heard and seen no more.

DIAGRAM OF THE SCENE OF YESTERDAY'S TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.



Explanation:—Aa. Sprunt & Hinson's Office and Warehouse; B. Sprunt & Hinson's Yard; C. Colville & Co's Mill; D. Engine Room; E. Boiler Room; F. Chimney; G. Tool House; H. Office; I. Schr. Delmar; J. Barquentine E. Shun; K. Vick & Mebane's Yard; L. Vick & Mebane's Warehouse; M. Boiler; N. Boiler; O. Oldham's Mill; P. House; Q. Yard; R. House; S. Tenement House on Front Street; T. Alley-way; U. Outhouse where girl was killed; V. Yard; W. X. Y. Houses on Nutt Street; Z. Yard to Front Street Tenement House; b. Vacant Lot.

FEARFUL EXPLOSION.

THE TERRIBLE DISASTER YESTERDAY MORNING.

COLVILLE & CO'S MILL A WRECK

THREE PERSONS KILLED AND TWO MORE DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

A BOILER WEIGHING 7,000 LBS. CARRIED 450 FEET.

Our city was startled early yesterday morning by one of the most fearful disasters we have ever been called upon to record. At 15 minutes to 7 o'clock a terrible explosion was heard and felt all through the city, and it soon became known that the boilers at Messrs. Colville & Co's Steam Saw Mill, at the foot of Walnut street, had exploded. Our reporter hurried to the spot, when a

SCENE OF WRECK AND RUIN

was presented to the view. About two-thirds of the mill building lay crushed and out of shape, the engine was broken, while the boiler house was laid level with the ground. To the North of the spot where the house stood, and about 30 feet distant, resting on a pile of lumber and elevated at an angle of about 20 degrees, was found the boiler that was nearest the pump. It is uninjured with the exception of a hole about six or eight inches in diameter. The second of the three boilers, being that which was in the centre, was found lying in Messrs Colville & Co's enclosure and against the fence that divided it from Nutt street. It had been carried a distance of about

TWO HUNDRED FEET,

all except one end, which had taken an opposite direction, passing through the mill, which it shattered, and falling in the river beyond it.

The third boiler, which was farthest from the pump and next to the chimney, was taken up and carried through the air a distance of about

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY FEET,

taking off the top of one house and the chimney of another, on Nutt street, tearing down fences, outhouses and trees, and finally landing in the basement of the building on Front street, occupied above by Messrs Jos. Meier and Geo. Williams and below by two colored families. The basement of this building was guarded by a solid brick wall on the side facing to the mill, but this was crushed like an egg shell and the course of the boiler was stayed only by a stone embankment built against the street and below its level. As an illustration of the force with which it was thrown, it must have gone nearly on a level from its first altiude, as it passed under the telegraph wires on Nutt street, and but for the embankment under the house on Front street, it would probably have continued its course for 300 feet further. Front street is about on a level with the top of the mill. This boiler must have passed broadside through the air until it reached a row of shade trees in the yard of the Front street premises, when the resistance offered by them turned its course and it entered the basement of the house lengthwise; otherwise the entire house would have been demolished and the accident would have been still more fearful in its results.

The steam cylinder, which passed from the boiler room to the engine, was torn in half, one part falling in the dock to the north of the mill, and the other passing through the mill, shattering everything as it went and falling on the wharf beyond it.

THE CASUALTIES

amount to three persons killed outright, one probably mortally wounded, two seriously wounded, and several others more or less injured. These are as follows:

Sam Carter, colored, the engineer, killed. He was at the engine at the time of the explosion, at work on it, and was found afterwards about ten feet distant, under the fly wheel, which was broken by the concussion, terribly scalded and mangled. He was about 35 years old and leaves a wife and two children. He had formerly worked for a number of years on a railroad, but had been in the employ of Messrs. Colville & Co. for 7 years, first as fireman and afterwards as engineer. He was deemed thoroughly competent and reliable, and this is the first instance of a disaster of any kind. He was originally from Sampson county.

George Bynum, colored, a lad about 17 years old, employed as a mill hand, had been at work there only about a week. He came from Wilson. At the time of the accident he was near the furnace door, raking some shavings to the fire, and was thrown, with the engineer, under the fly wheel.

William Taylor, colored, the fireman, was badly scalded in the face and on the left side, and it is feared that he cannot live. He was near the furnace when the explosion occurred. He is a married man and was taken up and carried to his home on Dock street, between Second and Third, where every possible surgical attention has been rendered him.

Guilford Taylor, colored, the sawyer, was in the mill, at the saw, and was hurt by the falling timbers. He is severely, but not considered dangerously scalded and bruised.

Richmond James, colored, employed in hauling timber through the mill, is scalded in the face and otherwise badly injured.

Hannah Anderson, a colored girl about 14 years old, was killed outright. She was in an outhouse in the yard on the premises of the house on Front street, more than 400 feet distant from the mill, and was killed when the house was demolished by the engine in its extraordinary flight.

Caroline Hall, the mother of this girl, was in the room in which the boiler lodged and was somewhat injured by the bricks that were thrown about.

Austin Farmer, colored, and his wife Esther Farmer, who were also in this room at the time, were slightly injured in the same manner.

A gentleman who was passing on Front street, at the time, was struck on the wrist by a splinter, but only slightly injured.

THE BOILERS WEIGHED 7,000 LBS.

each. They were 35 feet long and 3 feet in diameter, and had been in use at the mill about one year. They were among the newest and best equipped boilers in the city and were generally worked under a pressure of 80 lbs. of steam. The engine was stopped on Tuesday night, as usual, and were started again at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, with the usual pressure, about 1,000 feet of lumber having been sawed previous to the explosion. The boilers were fastened very securely in their position in the boiler room, clamped down to an iron bed and placed as solidly as it was possible for them to be. The power of the fastenings was estimated at 40,000 lbs. The boiler room was of brick, 7 feet high, the walls being 3 feet thick, the whole secured with iron bands.

THE DAMAGES

to the mill, machinery, &c., amount to $10,000. There was insurance for $8,000 on the property, but as this was against fire, the entire amount will prove a dead loss. It is a severe blow to the proprietors, who are all earnest, hard working men, who have built up a good business by their own individual efforts, and who now see the labor of years swept away in a few seconds of time. We are sure they have the most hearty sympathy of the entire community in the loss which they have sustained. But they are indomitable men, and will at once go to work to repair the damages. It will take probably two months to accomplish this, and at the end of that time we hope to see them at work again.

INCIDENTS OF THE EXPLOSION.

The schooner *Delmar*, from Elizabeth City, which was lying at the wharf, taking in lumber, was injured to the extent of about $500, by having her bowsprit sprung, and her stays carried away. The crew were all on the wharf at the time, and when the explosion occurred, made a rush for the vessel. Fortunathely, they all escaped injury.

The building on Front street, where the third boiler lodged, was damaged to probably $100. It belongs to the estate of Bennett Flanner, deceased.

There were reports that a child had been killed by the explosion, but it could not be traced to any reliable source. The captain of the barquentine *E. Shun*, lying at Messrs. Vick & Mebane's wharf, northwest of the scene of the disaster, also states that a man was blown over his vessel into the river beyond, but it is generally thought that he was mistaken, and that the object he saw was a portion of the boiler.

Guilford Taylor, the sawyer, was blown into the river, after being injured, but fortunately retained consciousness and strength enough to crawl out, when he fell exhausted on a pile of lumber, where he was shortly afterwards found and taken to his home.

The bricks and timbers were thrown in every direction. Some of both lodged on the shed of Messrs. Vick & Mebane, across the way, which was torn up in several places by them. The office of Messrs. Sprunt & Hinson, to the south of the mill, and about 100 feet distant, was damaged to a considerable extent. The windows on the north were shattered and broken and bricks and debris were thrown into the office. Several holes were made in the roof by the force with which it was struck. It is thought that $100 will cover all of the damages sustained by them. The offices of Messrs. Vick & Mebane and Worth & Worth, on Mulberry street, 450 feet distant from the scene, were also struck by the brick.

At the time the explosion occurred, Mr. Colville, the senoir partner of the firm, was at breakfast. He heard the noise and thinking that an engine had exploded at the depot of the W. & W. R. R., sent a messenger to enquire into the facts. The man returned and informed Mr. Colville of the terrible calamity that had occurred to his own property.

Mr. Taylor, one of the proprietors, was on the wharf at the time. But a few minutes previous, accompanied by his little son, he had passed through the mill and gone out on the wharf to where the schooner *Delmar* was taking in her cargo of lumber. The concussion was such that it knocked him down.

Mr. Summerell, the junior partner, had passed by the boiler house scarcely a minute previous to the occurrence and was then at the office, where he had gone to make out a bill. There were no strangers in the mill, or on the yard, at the time, or there might have been others killed and injured. Had the explosion occurred at a later hour there would probably have been many persons in and about the mill.

THE ORIGIN OF THE ACCIDENT,

is totally unknown and there is scarcely room for speculation. The engineer, Carter, who could probably have thrown some light on the matter, is dead, and surmises are all that can be indulged in. Mr. Colville seems to incline to the belief that there must have been some flaw in the middle boiler, which, in its explosion, tore the others from their fastenings and threw them through the air. He had every confidence in Carter's capacity and care, and cannot believe that he would have allowed the water to get too low. In evidence of this fact it is stated that the boilers show no signs of having been overheated. Then, too, a large quantity of water escaped from the boilers as they were blown off and the watchman, who made the fire yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock, testifies that there were three guages of water in the boilers at the time. On the other hand, Taylor, the fireman, who is thought to be mortally injured, when told that Carter, the engineer, was dead, exclaimed, "I told Sam there wasn't enough water in them bilers."

THE SCENE OF THE ACCIDENT.

All day long there were crowds of persons visiting the scene of the disaster. Among them were a number of ladies, a few only of whom ventured down among the ruins of the mill, contenting themselves with viewing them from the elevation on Front street. The principal interest with the sightseers seemed to hang around the yard of the house on Front street, where one of the boilers had forced its way and where the girl, Hannah Anderson, was killed.

JURY OF INQUEST.

About noon Coroner Hewlett empannelled the following jury: R. F. Eyden, Foreman, W. J. Penton, J. H. Fillyaw, Charles Strode, W. H. Biddle, J. P. King, Eli Herring, G. F. Lillington, R. W. Brown, W. E. Davis, J. A. White, and David Cowan, who viewed the remains and adjourned to the court house, where the witnesses were examined. The verdict rendered was that the deceased, Samuel Carter, George Bynum and Hannah Anderson, (or Hall,) "came to their deaths by the accidental explosion of a steam boiler at the steam saw mill of Colville & Co."—*Daily Journal, 3d.*

Practical Reconstruction.

We learn that two Northern gentlemen, Messrs. Heathcote and Dumpley, have purchased lands from Col. E. R. Brink, at his place near Leesburg, in this county, and will erect there a steam saw mill. A great need will thus be filled, as there is considerable demand for lumber in the surrounding county. At the same time this is an instance of that practical reconstruction that we have been looking for so long, and that the people of the South can so fully appreciate.

For derangement of the Liver, for Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Piles, etc., Dr. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR certainly has no superior. It acts like a charm, without debilitating the system. I have tried it thoroughly, and speak what I know.

REV. S. GARDNER, Atapulgus, Ga.

STATEMENT OF STOCKS, RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS
— OF —
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE AND ROSINS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
For the Crop-Years ending March 31, 1871–72–73.
COMPILED BY DeROSSET & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

DATE.		Stocks First each Month. Spirits.	Stocks First each Month. Rosins.	Received and Manufactured Spirits.	Received and Manufactured Rosins.	Exported Spirits. Domestic.	Exported Spirits. Foreign.	Exported Rosins. Domestic.	Exported Rosins. Foreign.
APRIL,	1870	2,904	8,257	4,758	20,588	7,135		23,873	
	1871	2,286	26,216	7,088	30,630	7,026	1,760	30,738	9,312
	1872	2,925	37,178	5,081	32,144	5,481	1,249	33,194	13,116
MAY,	1870	527	4,972	10,263	42,719	7,153	500	38,365	261
	1871	588	16,790	11,122	43,641	9,286	1,213	37,446	5,349
	1872	1,276	23,012	16,890	59,115	5,316	10,555	48,909	10,021
JUNE,	1870	3,137	9,065	11,756	39,909	4,383	6,007	37,949	195
	1871	1,211	17,643	14,469	44,411	8,788	4,036	32,246	11,516
	1872	2,295	23,197	17,939	65,393	7,690	9,684	43,855	10,331
JULY,	1870	4,503	10,830	10,240	46,133	4,655	6,143	36,721	2,811
	1871	2,856	18,291	15,289	54,456	2,303	10,937	34,341	13,286
	1872	2,860	34,403	19,541	69,270	5,469	7,230	51,364	16,230
AUGUST,	1870	3,945	17,431	13,514	44,386	5,267	4,789	38,116	440
	1871	4,905	25,126	14,804	42,924	6,693	7,031	28,620	9,424
	1872	9,702	36,086	18,531	75,039	7,869	13,778	41,366	27,919
SEPTEMBER,	1870	7,403	23,261	8,471	51,449	4,333	6,762	27,689	1,074
	1871	5,985	*30,000	11,678	45,212	6,512	8,407	29,313	8,039
	1872	6,586	41,834	13,435	46,912	3,615	9,123	31,669	16 044
OCTOBER,	1870	4,779	45,947	5,250	33,518	6,841	1,500	30,035	9,430
	1871	2,744	37,860	8,416	62,750	5,804	1,000	50,378	15,232
	1872	7,283	41,033	8,208	48,235	5,842	3,150	23,960	22,378
NOVEMBER,	1870	1,688	*40,000	6,371	25,273	5,384		31,388	2,500
	1871	4,356	*35,000	10,218	61,198	5,722	2,300	47,575	9,660
	1872	6,499	42,930	8,959	63,834	6,831	4,330	22,106	16,274
DECEMBER,	1870	2,675	31,385	7,436	37,645	5,444		29,790	1,911
	1871	6,552	38,963	7,804	89,096	3,599	3,458	43,694	12,199
	1872	4,297	68,384	8,065	44,462	2,966	2,578	25,689	12,151
JANUARY,	1871	4,667	37,329	4,398	47,344	2,701		41,388	
	1872	7,299	72,166	8,372	46,375	1,669	7,151	44,018	20,474
	1873	6,818	75,006	7,231	61,114	4,039	†2,946	28,414	†15,289
FEBRUARY,	1871	6,364	43,285	4,866	39,656	4,477	3,503	23,165	8,021
	1872	6,851	54,049	3,827	41,540	2,583	5,450	36,422	14,002
	1873	7,064	92,417	7,050	45,511	2,927	2,692	41,472	2,863
MARCH,	1871	3,256	51,755	4,813	28,167	3,707	2,070	34,234	19,472
	1872	2,645	45,165	5,821	38,651	5,101	440	33,994	12,644
	1873	6,931	102,680	7,442	52,733	2,969	7,089	14,416	30,309

*Estimated. †Including 40 Spirits and 2,998 Rosin destroyed by fire.

RECAPITULATION.	Spirits Turpentine. 1870-71.	Spirits Turpentine. 1871-72.	Spirits Turpentine. 1872-73.	Rosins. 1870-71.	Rosins. 1871-72.	Rosins. 1872-73.
Stocks April 1st	1870. 2,904	1871. 2,286	1872. 2,925	1870. 8,257	1871. 26,216	1872. 37,178
Received and Manufactured	92,136	118,908	138,372	456,787	600,884	663,762
Total supply	95,040	121,194	141,297	465,044	627,100	700,940
Exported	92,754	118,269	135,418	438,828	589,922	599,339
Stocks April 1st	1871. 2,286	1872. 2,925	1873. 5,879	1871. 26,216	1872. 37,178	1873. 101,601

EXPORT TABLE.

Statement of the Principal Articles of Produce Exported from the Port of Wilmington, N. C., for the month ending 31st March, 1873, as compiled from the reports of the Daily Journal, and compared with those for the corresponding months of 1872 and 1871.

ARTICLES. Spirits Turp. bbls. Crude Turp. Rosin. Tar. Pitch. Cotton, bales. Cotton Yarn, bales. Cotton Sheeting bales. Peanuts, bush. Lumber, ft. Shingles. Staves.

COASTWISE. FOREIGN. TOTALS. GRAND TOTALS.

[illegible]

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

March 28—Steamship Pioneer, Wakely, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

Schr B M Tilton, Tilton, Elizabeth City, Mitchell & Son.

Schr Adiel, Moore, Masonboro' Sound, Edwards & Hall.

Schr Gen Harris, Thompson, Elizabeth City, Mitchell & Son.

Schr Charley, Weeks, Fairfield, Mitchell & Son.

Schr Elizabeth, Hill, Elizabeth City, Mitchell & Son.

Schr Siam, Ackerly, Elizabeth City, Mitchell & Son.

Schr Emblem, Roberts, Elizabeth City, Mitchell & Son.

Schr J. M. Vandervoord, Homans, Elizabeth City, Mitchell & Son.

Schr Delmar, Ireland, Elizabeth City, DeRosset & Co.

Schr Florence, Hill, Hyde county, DeRosset & Co.

Schr Rebecca, Morse, Hyde county, DeRosset & Co.

German Barque Montaig, Stramstadt, Liverpool, E Peschau.

March 31—Schr J R Clemments, Batts, Elizabeth City, Binford, Crow & Co.

Schr B—, Davis, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Schr Louisa Smith, Weber, New York, G G Barker & Co, with 705 bars railroad iron.

Steamship Frances Wright, Fairchilds, New York, via Norfolk, Barry Bros.

Steamship Fanita, Doane, New York, Barry Bros.

April 2—Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Schr Fannie Elder, Rich, Boston, Worth & Worth.

Schr Riverdale, Brown, Elizabeth City, DeRosset & Co.

Schr Adolph Hugel, Wicks, New York, Harriss & Howell.

Schr Ada Ames, Adams, Rockland, G G Barker & Co; with lime.

CLEARED.

March 27—Br Barque Eliza Avelina, Munroe, Hamburg, Moffitt & Co.

Schr Telumah, Patterson, Bermuda, Northrop & Cumming.

Schr Luola Murchison, Jones, New York, Williams & Murchison.

Brig Altavela, Field, Cardenas, E Kidder & Son.

Schr George and Emily, Hutchinson, Providence, G G Barker & Co.

March 28—Schr Emma C Rommell, Risley, New York, G G Barker & Co.

Norwegian Barquentine La Belle, Christensen, Bremen, Heide Bros, cargo by J R Blossom & Evans.

Schr A G Ireland, Townsend, New York, Moffitt & Co.

German Barque Vorwarts, Chubbe, Rotterdam, Moffitt & Co.

April 1—Steamship Rebecca Clyde, Childs, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.

April 2—Norwegian Brig Fram, Anderson, Bremen, Heide Bros', cargo by Williams & Murchison.

EXPORTS

COASTWISE.

Baltimore—Steamship D. J. Foley—52,000 feet lumber, 681 bbls rosin, 110 do tar, 100 do pitch, 29 casks spirits turpentine, 30 bales sheeting, 9 bales cotton, 180 bushels peanuts, 38 hides, 38 pkgs mdse.

New York—Schr Luola Murchison—2,500 bbls rosin, 123 bales cotton, 347 casks spirits turpentine.

Providence, R. I.—Schr George and Emily—135,073 feet lumber.

New York—Schr Emma C Rommell—3,175 bbls rosin.

Baltimore—Steamship Rebecca Clyde—363 bbls rosin, 87 do tar, 68 casks spirits turpentine, 42 bales cotton, 21 bbls pitch, 36,185 feet lumber, 3 pkgs mdse.

Philadelphia—Steamship Pioneer—436 bbls rosin, 150 do tar, 92 bales cotton, 519 bushels peanuts, 25 bales sheeting, 6 bags rags, 40 empty ale kegs, 81,483 feet lumber, 3,675 shingles.

New York—Schr A G Ireland—100 bales cotton, 414 casks spirits turpentine, 902 bbls tar, 350 bbls crude turpentine, 950 do rosin.

FOREIGN.

Hamburg—Br Barque Eliza Avelina,—3,377 bbls rosin.

Bermuda—Schr Telumah—193,392 feet lumber.

Cardenas—Brig Altavela—133,288 feet lumber.

London—Swedish Brig Delphin—1,463 casks spirits turpentine.

Bremen—Norwegian Barquentine La Belle, 2,400 bbls rosin.

Rotterdam—German Barque Vorwarts—2,750 bbls rosin.

Bremen—Norwegian Brig Fram—2,321 bbls rosin.

MONTHLY STATEMENT

Of the Receipts, Exports, Stocks and visible supply of Cotton and Naval Stores for the month ending March 31, 1873:

	Cotton.	Crude Turpentine.	Spirits Turpentine.	Rosin.	Tar.
Stock on hand March 1	4,032	5,602	8,495	93,593	2,509
Received during March	4,631	12,682	7,142	58,507	10,968
Exported during March	3,376	[illegible]	10,078	50,500	6,909
Visible Supply of March	8,663	[illegible]	15,637	152,100	13,477
Stock on hand April 1	5,287	3,184	5,879	101,601	6,568

RECEIPTS EXPORTS AND STOCK.

Statement of the receipts and exports of Cotton and Naval Stores for the week ending April 1, 1873, as compiled by the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and taken from the books of the same; also the stocks in yard and afloat:

RECEIPTS.	
Cotton, bales	1,114
Crude Turpentine, bbls	4,522
Spirits Turpentine, casks	1,679
Rosin, bbls	16,964
Tar, bbls	2,926
EXPORTS.	
Cotton, bales	602
Crude Turpentine, bbls	5
Spirits Turpentine, casks	2,731
Rosin, bbls	18,518
Tar, bbls	730
STOCK IN YARD AND AFLOAT.	
Cotton, bales, in yard	5,005
" " afloat	282
Total No. of bales	5,287
Crude Turp., bbls., in yard	2,664
" " " afloat	520
Total No. of bbls	3,184
Spirits Turp., casks, in yard	5,339
" " " afloat	540
Total No. of casks	5,879
Rosin, bbls., in yard	78,079
" " afloat	23,522
Total No. of bbls	101,601
Tar, bbls., in yard	5,568
" " afloat	1,000
Total No. of bbls	6,568

A contract was signed last month between the directors of the St. Gothard Railway and M. L. Favre for the greatest bore yet attempted. It is a railway tunnel under the Alps, nine miles long, to be finished in eight years, and to cost ten million dollars.

Mrs. Gangero, wire-walker of the Yeddo Japanese Troupe, while at Oil City, Kansas, gave birth to a child recently at one o'clock in the afternoon. The same evening she made her appearance, and went through her usual performances upon the wire. Business must be attended to, babies or no babies.

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 29th instant, at the residence of Mr. Perdeu, by Rev. C. W. Warren, Mr. W. T. WILLIAMS to Miss KATIE KING.

DIED.

On the 30th instant, at Town Creek, Brunswick county, Mrs. H. C. WALKER, aged 5? years, 5 months and 8 days.

VICK & MEBANE,
Cotton Factors,
AND
General Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Advances made.
☞ Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and Country Produce, and orders for the purchase of same solicited.
☞ Bagging and Ties on hand for sale.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Beeswax per lb 30 a 32
Barrels, Spts T, each.
Second hand.. 2 50 a 2 75
New ...... 2 75 a 3 00
Candles, per lb.,
Tallow...... 16 a 17
Adamantine.16½ a 17
Sperm...... 50 a 55
Coffee, per lb.,
Java ...... 30 a 32
Laguayra.... 25 a 28
Rio ...... 23 a 25
St. Domingo.25 a 28
Flax ...... 19½ a 20
Double Aner a 16
Rope per lb. 7 a 10
Corn Meal,
per bushel.0 93½ a 0 97½
Domestics,
Sheeting,
per yard .. 12 a 13
Yarn, per 5 lb, 160 a 165
Feathers,
per lb...... 65 a 90
Fish, per bbl.,
Mackerel,
No. 1.... 18 00 a22 00
No. 2.... 14 00 a14 50
No. 3.... 10 00 a10 50
Mullets... 6 50 a 9 00
Herring,
East.... 8 00 a 9 00
N. C. roe. 0 00 a12 50
do cuts.. 8 00 a10 00
do gros... 7 00 a 8 00
Dry Cod.. 7 a 7½
Flour, per bbl, North'n
Family.. 8 50 a11 50
Superfine 6 50 a 7 00
Ex Super. 7 50 a 8 75
North Carolina,
Family.. 10 00 a 10 50
Superfine 7 75 a 8 25
Glue, per lb 16 a 22
Gunny Bags25 a 28
Guano, Peruvian,
Per ton... 00 00 a85 00
Grain, per bushel,
Corn ...... 89 a 92
Oats ...... 00 a 75
Peas, Cow1 50 a 0 00
Rice.
Carolina.. 8½ a 9
Hides, per lb.,
Green...... 6½ a 7
Dry...... 11 a 15
Hay, per 100 lbs.,
Eastern... 0 00 a 1 85
Northern. a 1 75
Iron, per lb.,
English, ass'd7½ a 8
American,ref6 a 10
American,
sheet...... 9 a 00
Swede ...... 7½ a 00
Hoop,
per ton... 140 00a150 00
Liquors, per gal, (dom)
Whiskey.. 1 25 a 4 00
Bourbon.. 2 00 a 3 00
N. E. R... 2 00 a 3 00
Gin ...... 4 00 a 7 00
Brandy.... 4 00 a 9 00
do Apple,1 50 a 9 00
do Peach 3 25 a 3 50
Lumber, (Mill,)
Flr Bds.15 00 a17
Wide do.. 10 00 a25 00
Scantling 0 00 a22 00
Ship Stuff, 0 00 a25 00
Lime, (from store)
Rockport.1 50 a 1 60
Rockland0 00 a 1 65
Molasses, per gallon,
Cuba, hhds...00 a 37½
do bbls...... 00 a 42
Sugar house..00 a 22
do bbls...... 25 a 26
Syrup, bbls.. 45 a1 00
do N. O. .80 a0 86
Nails, per lb.,
Cut ...... 6 a 6 75
Oils, per gallon,
Sperm.... 0 00 a 3 00
Linseed... 1 40 a 1 50
Machinery1 75 a 2 00
Kerosene. 29 a 30
Pea Nuts.0 75 a 1 50
Potatoes,
Sweet..... 80 a 1 00
Irish, bbl.4 25 a 5 50
Provisions, per lb.,
N. C. Bacon
Hams........ 15 a 18
Middling..... 12 a 12½
Shoulders.... 10½ a 11
Hog round... 13 a 13½
Western Bacon
(Smoked.
Hams........ 16 a 17
Middlings.... 10 a 10½
Shoulders..... 8 a 8½
(Dry Salted.)
Middlings.... a 9½
Shoulders.... 7¼ a 7½
Lard, N. C...00 a 12½
do Northern.10 a 11
Butter, N. C..15 a 20
do Northern.40 a 45
Cheese........ a 19
Pork, Northern, per bbl
City Mess 18 00 a 18 50
Thin " 00 00 a 16 50
Rump.... 00 00 a 15 00
Salt, Alum, per
bag 2 bush.1 50 a 2 00
Liverpool, sack, ground
cargo.... 0 00 a 0 00
From store.0 00 a 1 60
American..0 00 a 1 75
Sugar, per lb.,
Porto Rico...11½ a 00
C .... 11½ a 11¾
B .... a 12
A .... 12½ a 12¾
Crushed..... 13½ a 00
Soap, per lb.,
Northern.... 5½ a 7
Shingles, per M.,
Contract... 6 50 a 9 00
Common... 2 25 a 2 75
Staves, per M.,
W. O. bbl.00 00 a 00 00
R. O. hhd.00 00 a 00 00
Timber, per M.
Shipping .00 00 a 00 00
Mill, prime 12 00 a 13 50
Mill, fair.. 8 00 a 11 00
Mill,inf to ord 4 25 a 6 00
Tallow per lb. 10 a 11

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS,
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,
April 3, 1873.

THE WEEK—The volume of business in our naval store and general merchandise markets for the past week was rather light, though in some branches there was an improvement over last week. Spirits Turpentine and Rosin ruled very quiet early in the week, but towards the close there has been some activity displayed, though prices have in almost every instance of sales been in favor of the purchaser. Crude Turpentine and Tar have passed through the week without experiencing any changes of quotations. There has been a slight reaction in the Cotton market but quotations have remained unchanged. Provisions have been in fair demand and the market closes firmer under the advices of a heavy falling off in the hog production of the past season. Pork has advanced but boxed meats have ruled unchanged. The Grain market has been very active owing to the arrival of some 12 or 15 cargoes. The market has ruled quiet and closes easy. Guano's—The shipping demand continues large but there is a slight falling off. The demand has been so heavy on some houses that it has been almost impossible to supply them. Groceries—The condition of the market is much the same as last reported. A fair demand existing and a fair amount of business doing. Dry Goods—There has been considerable increase in the demand for goods in this line. There is no change in the market for Cotton fabrics. The local money market has been more active and less stringency has been felt, though rates of discount remains unchanged. The special features of the market and the changes in prices for the leading articles of the week ending to-day are reviewed as follows:

COTTON.—The market for this staple during the past week has been very unsatisfactory to both buyers and sellers, whilst the news from Liverpool, Manchester and New York has been more favorable, and prices having apparently touched bottom, still factors have been unwilling to offer their cotton at the current quotations for fear of giving dissatisfaction to their friends in the interior, by selling at what may seem too low prices—hence the business of the week has been small. There is very little desirable styles of cotton offering, and buyers have offered very little on the undesirable styles, and have been almost unable to fill their orders. Towards the close of the week we notice some disposition manifested among buyers to purchase, and we look to a revival of activity in the market at an early date. The receipts for the week 1,114 bales against 767 bales for last week, is an increase of 337 bales. The exports were 602 bales, and the stock in market is 5,287 bales.

The cotton movement for the week as compared with last week shows a decrease in the exportations and the receipts. The receipts at all the ports for the week were 56,015 bales against 74,195 bales last week, 83,343 bales the previous week, and 82,307 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since September 1st, 1872, 3,011,050 bales, against 2,427,947 for the corresponding period of the previous year. By this it will be seen that the increase since September 1, 1872, amounts to 583,109 bales. The exports from all the ports for the week were 47,088 bales, against 56,309 bales the same date last year. The total exports for the expired portion of the cotton year are 1,850,029 bales, against 1,155,972 bales for same time last year. The stock at all the ports is 526,045 bales, against 397,101 bales for the same date last year, and increase of 28,854 bales. The stocks at the interior towns are 105,440 bales, against 70,967 bales last year. The stock of cotton in Liverpool is 592,000 bales, a decrease of 92,000 bales in comparison with last year. The amount of American cotton afloat for Great Britain is 289,000 bales, against 226,000 bales last year. The amount of Indian cotton afloat for Europe is 184,000 bales, against 394,000 bales for the same period last year.

The sales for the week foot up 132 bales at 11¼, 12, 12½, 14, 15, 16, 16¼, 16½@17 cents ℘ lb. We quote nominally as follows:

Low Ordinary	12½	cents.
Ordinary	13½	"
Good Ordinary	16½	"
Strict Good Ordinary	16¾	"
Low Middling	17	"
Strict Low Middling	17¼@17½	"
Middling	18	"
Strict Middling	18½	"

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market of the week has been wholly without distinctive features. From the opening up to the close of the week prices have ruled very quiet and steady without change. A few small lots of the new crop has been received, but as yet not in sufficient bulk to establish a price. The receipts for the week 1,485 bbls. against 3,630 for last week is a decrease of 2,145 bbls. The exports were very meagre and the bulk of receipts were manufactured here. The export demand during the month of March, as shown by the exports for that month, show a large increase over those of the previous year. The stock of crude in market is 3,184 bbls. The market closes quiet and steady at $2 25 for Hard, $4 for Yellow Dip, and $4 for Virgin—the latter subject to a deduction of one-fifth. The receipts and sales for the week were as follows:

	Bbls.	Hard.	Yellow Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	225	$2 25	4 00	4 00
Saturday	162	2 25	4 00	4 00
Monday	269	2 25	4 00	4 00
Tuesday	352	2 25	4 00	4 00
Wednesday	125	2 25	4 00	4 00
Thursday	312	2 25	4 00	4 00

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—There has been but very little change in the market since our last report, and the condition of affairs is destitute of remarkable features. The movement of this article has been only fair, in the absence of anything but a very limited demand. In the early part of the week (Friday) there was a disposition manifested on the part of buyers to purchase, but sellers were unwilling to sell on an advancing market and very light sales resulted. Saturday there was a reaction in the market and buyers were unwilling to operate on the unfavorable outlook. Monday the market was steady at 55 cents, with sales at that figure, but very quiet and easy during the evening. Tuesday there was no noticeable improvement in the tone and no sales transpired. Wednesday the market continued dull and easy. Sales were effected at a decline of 1 cent. To-day the market closes very quiet and easy and nominal at 55 cents. The receipts, 1,679 casks, against 766 casks for last week, show an increase of 913 casks. The exports for the week were 2,731 casks, and the stock in yard is 5,879 casks. The exports during the month of March, as compared with those of the same month of 1872, show an increase over the latter year of 4,447 casks. The foreign exports for the same month exceeds those of the previous year 6,649 casks, while the coastwise shipments show a decrease of 2,202 casks. The following table contains the sales for the week:

Friday	*50 casks	at 56½	cts. ℘	gal.
Do	200	" 56	"	"
Do	125	" 55	"	"
Saturday—no sales transpired.				
Monday	260	" 55	"	"
Tuesday—no sales reported.				
Wednesday	15	" 55	"	"
Do	15	" 54	"	"
Thursday—no sales reported.				

*Selected casks and city distilled.

TAR.—The movement of this article during the week has been quite respectable considering the drawbacks of the large receipts and the heavy stock in market. Prices have ruled very steady and uniform, and have remained unchanged. A good export demand has existed and receipts have found quick sales at figures asked. The receipts for the week, 1,396 bbls., against 4,000 bbls. for last week, is a decrease of 2,604 bbls. The exports, 630 casks, and the stock in market, is 6,568 casks. The exports for the month of March, both coastwise and foreign, were 6,822 bbls., against 6,078 bbls. for the same month of 1872, and 3,683 bbls. for the corresponding period of 1871. The market closes quiet and steady at $2 50 ℘ bbl. The receipts and sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	225 bbls.	at 2 50	per	bbl.
do	*100	" 2 75	"	"
Saturday	110	" 2 50	"	"
do	*50	" 2 75	"	"
do	*75	" 2 65	"	"
Monday	350	" 2 50	"	"
do	*50	" 2 75	"	"
Tuesday	210	" 2 50	"	"
do	*50	" 2 75	"	"
Wednesday	60	" 2 50	"	"
Thursday	194	" 2 50	"	"

* In order.

ROSIN.—Since the close of our last report the rosin market, though it has not been firm in tone, has exhibited a marked degree of activity. The principal movement has been in strained and for this grade the market opened on Friday at $2 70, the closing prices of the previous week, and 530 bbls. were sold at those figures. Saturday the tone of the market under the adverse telegrams was weaker, and the sales were 400 bbls. (delivered) at $2 70. Monday there was very little activity displayed and the sales were confined to 25 bbls. No. 1 at $3 12½ and 50 bbls. low No. 2 at $2 65. Tuesday transactions on spot were free at a decline of 10 cents. Futures were also active. The sales embraced 1,156 bbls. on spot at $2 60, 3,500 bbls. for April delivery, buyers option, at $2 70, 200 bbls. low No. 2 at $2 65 and 50 bbls. window glass at $5 50. Wednesday the market was quiet and easy and no sales transpired. To-day, at the close of our writing, the market continues active at a decline of 10 cents on both spot and future sales. The sales were 1,000 bbls. on spot at $2 50, 1,000 bbls. (April delivery) at $2 40, and 50 bbls. (April) at $2 50. No. 2—There has existed a fair demand for this grade as will be seen by the sales given above, at figures at a small margin above strained. No. 1 has also been in good demand, but with limited sales at full quotations. Pale—For the extra grades a good enquiry has existed. The receipts for the week, 16,964 bbls., against 13,286 bbls. for last week, show an increase of 3,678 bbls. The exports, 18,385 bbls., against 9,162 bbls., are also an increase of 9,223 bbls. The stock in market is 101,601 bbls. During the month of March 50,164 bbls. were exported, and 58,766 bbls. were received. Of the above, 19,793 bbls. were shipped coastwise and 30,371 bbls. were exported foreign. The coastwise exports for March, this year, show a decrease of 14,198 bbls. The foreign exports for the same month show an increase of 17,727 bbls. The outlook to a large foreign shipment for this month is favorable, as a large number of vessels are now loading for foreign ports.

GRAIN.—CORN.—During the week considerable activity has been displayed in the grain market owing to the arrival of a large number of cargoes. The fluctuations of prices were only slight. The early arrivals brought full prices, but the heavy receipts over stocked the market and prices declined. The cargo sales for the week were as follows: One (1) containing 1,800 bushels at 75 cents; seven (7) containing 15,600 bushels at 73 cents; two (2) containing 7,700 bushels at 72½ cents. Several other cargoes came direct to order, and went into store. The receipts for the week 46,870 bushels against 8,440 bushels for last week is an increase of 38,430 bushels; and from all sources were as follows: From Philadelphia, 4,836 bushels; from Baltimore, 2,362 bushels; from New York, 1,369 bushels; per Schr. Ben, 2,500 bushels; per Schr. B. M. Tilton, 2,200 bushels; per Schr. Gen. Harris, 3,670 bushels; per Schr. Charles, 1,840 bushels; per Schr. Elizabeth, 2,200 bushels; per Schr. Siam, 2,472 bushels; per Schr Emblem; 1,700 bushels; per Shr. Jno. Vandervoork, 3,377 bushels; per Schr. Delmar, 4,300 bushels; per Schr. Florence, 1,650 bushels; per Schr. Rebecca, 1,625 bushels; per Schr. J. R. Clement, 4,783 bushels; per Schr. Riverdale, 4,600 bushels; and by Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, 1,286 bushels. The demands existing are very fair. The stock in market is large. Dealers opinions are that the market will stand at about the present ruling prices. We quote the market as closing quiet and steady for cargoes at 72½@73 cts. Dealers are selling from store at 85 cents for mixed and 92½ cents for white mealing ℘ bushel, highest figure including sacks.——OATS.—The market has exhibited no change. The receipts are light, but are amply adequate to the demands. Sells from store at 67½@70 cents ℘ bushel, sacks included.——PEAS—Have declined during the week 10 cents. The receipts are large, and the demands are light and are supplied at the following quotations: $1 10@$1 15 for cow, $1 25@$1 30 for clay, and $1 60@$1 70 for white, ℘ bushel.——RICE—Is in good stock and fair demand. Sells from store in bbls. and tierces at 8@8½ cents ℘ lb.——CORN MEAL.—The city mills are supplying the demands at 92½@95 cents ℘ bushel, sacks included.

PROVISIONS—Provisions have ruled strong throughout the week, and prices have been very steady and few if any fluctuations have occurred. The receipt and stock of Western meats are heavy, and are fully equal to all the demands. There has been some small lots of North Carolina bacon received but it has not been in lots of sufficient size to make a wholesale market, and our quotations are still nominal, though we think are correct. We We quote North Carolina bacon as follows: 10½@11 cents for shoulders; 11½@12½ cents for sides; 12@13 cents for hog round; 15@16 cents for hams. We quote *Western Smoked Meats* at 8½@9 cents for shoulders, 10½@11 cents for sides, 18@19 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* sell at 7½@8 cents for shoulders, 9½@10 cents for sides.——LARD—North Carolina is scarce and wanted. Sells at 12@12½ cents ℘ lb. Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 10½@11½ cents ℘ lb.

CATTLE—Very few are being brought in at present, though the demands are quite limited and butchers purchases are such as will meet their immediate wants. A good drove of beeves will bring 6½@7 cents ℘ lb. on hoof. Sheep are brought in very sparingly. For these there is only a light demand and butchers pay from $2 to $3, as ℘ quality.

SALT.—The market is well stocked. We quote American at $1 35@$1 40, and Liverpool at $1 40@$1 50 ℘ sack.

EGGS.—The market is kept well supplied by the daily receipts. Dealers are purchasing at 18@20 cents ℘ dozen.

FERTILIZERS—The market is fairly supplied with all kinds mentioned below. We note a large export business doing at the following rates: Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island) $75, $77@$80; do. do. Guanope, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $53 time; $48 cash; $40@$50; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco, do., $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35, cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Company's Pure Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Poudrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; B. D. Sea Fowl, $50 cash, and $35 time.

LUMBER.—There is a heavy business doing in the shipping trade, both coastwise and to foreign countries.—Our city mills are selling at the following rates:

RATES—PER 1,000 FEET.

Ordinary assortment, Cuba cargoes	$00 00@23 00
" " Hayti cargoes	00 00@23 00
Full cargo wide Boards	25 00@30 00
" " flooring boards, rough	00 00@26 00
Ship Stuff as per specifications	28 00@30 00
Deals, 3 by 9	00 00@28 00

SHINGLES.—The trade in this article is confined mostly to exporters. We quote Sap at $6@$8 and Heart at $9 50 ℘ M.

WOOD.—The wood market is well stocked and prices are a fraction lower. Oak and Ash are in large supply, but Pine is scarce and wanted. Sells from flat by the cord and in large quantities as follows:

Pine	$3 25@3 50
Swamp Ash	4 00@0 00
Split Ash	4 00@4 25
Oak	4 25@5 00
Blackjack	4 75@5 00

TIMBER.—Timber continues very dull for the lower grades on account of the very heavy arrivals of this quality, and prices have again declined 50 cents. The receipts have been very heavy, and for the week will foot up fully 20 rafts. Of these there are now 9 on the market unsold. Fancy grades are unchanged, with very light receipts. The city mills will purchase at the following rates ℘ M.:

Extra Prime Mill Timber per Railroad	$16 00@19 00
Prime Mill per railroad	$15 00@16 00
Extra River Timber	$12 00@14 00
Prime River Timber	$9 00@11 50
Common Mill	$ 7 00@ 9 00
Ordinary	$ 6 00@ 9 50
Inferior	$ 5 00@ 6 00

PEANUTS—Peanuts continue to be very dull and inactive. The export demands are extremely small, and with large receipts the market is overstocked. Dealers are purchasing at the following rates:

Ordinary	$ 70 to 75
Prime	90 to 1 05
Extra Prime	1 05 to 1 10
Fancy	1 35 to 1 40

HAY—Hay is moving more freely and the market is firmer, though there is no material change in price. We quote as selling from store as follows:

Penn. Timothy	$1 65@0 00
New York,	1 65@0 00
Eastern	1 70@1 75

IRON BANDS AND TIES FOR COTTON.—Are in good demand and fair stock. Sells as follows:

Anchor Ties,
Buckle Ties, } 8½ cents.
Side Slot Ties,
Arrow Ties, 9 cents.

FREIGHTS.—Very few if any changes have been made in the rates of freight during the week. By coast wise steamships and sailing vessels the market is higher. Foreign shipping is done principally by charter and no rates are established. There still exists a fair demand for ship room from the lumber dealers, but the amount of produce offering shipment is quite limited. We refer to our table below for last rates paid.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

ARTICLES.	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
To New York.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	$0 60 a $ 70	$ 00 a $ 55
Tar ......per bbl.	0 60 a 70	00 a 55
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	00 a 1 00	00 a 80
Rosin ......per bbl.	00 a 60	00 a 55
Cotton ......per bale	00 a 2 50	00 a 2 50
Cotton Goods, "	00 a 75	00 a 75
Flaxseed..per bush.	00 a 15	00 a 15
Peanuts... "	3 a 10	08 a 10
To Philadelphia.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 50	00 a 50
Tar ......per bbl.	0 00 a 50	00 a 50
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 1 00	00 a 1 00
Rosin ......per bbl	0 00 a 50	00 a 50
Cotton ......per bale	0 00 a 1 50	00 a 2 00
Cotton Goods "	0 00 a 75	0 00 a 0 75
Peanuts...per bush.	00 a 10	00 a 12
Lumber	0 00 a 8 00	0 00 a 8 00
To Baltimore.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 0 45	0 00 a 0 45
Tar ......per bbl.	0 00 a 0 45	0 00 a 0 45
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	00 a 90	0 00 a 75
Rosin ......per bbl.	00 a 45	00 a 45
Cotton ......per bale.	0 00 a 2 00	00 a ½
Peanuts...per bush.	00 a 11	00 a 0 00
Lumber	0 00 a 8 00	6 50 a 7 50
To Boston.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 70
Tar ......per bbl.	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 0 70
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 1 20
Rosin ......per bbl.	0 00 a 0 00	0 00 a 70
Cotton ......per bale.	00 a 00	00 a 2 50
Peanuts...per bush.	00 a 00	00 a 10
Lumber	00 a 00	0 00 a 12 00

WILMINGTON MONEY MARKET.
CORRECTED DAILY BY BANK OF NEW HANOVER
I. B. GRAINGER, President.

	BUYING.	SELLING
Gold	113	115
Silver	106	109
Exchange sight on Northern Cities		Par
Exchange 30 days on Northern Cities		½a1 ℘
N. C. Bonds—Old Ex Coupon	30	
Do. Funding 1866	22	
Do. " 1868	20	
Do. new 6℘c	19	
Do. Special Tax 6℘c	11	
N. C. bonds iss'd to N C Road	50	
W. & W. R. R. bonds 7℘c (Gold Int.)	90	
W. C. & R. R. R. bonds 8℘c	43	
Wilmington City bonds 8℘c	74	
" " " 7℘c	60	
" " " old 6℘c	65	
" " " new 6℘c	65	Gold Int
" " " " 8℘c	80	" "
New Hanover County bonds (10 years) 6℘c (Gold Int.)	79	
New Hanover County bonds, (5 years) 6℘c (Gold Int.)	92	
W. & W. Railroad Stock, (Par. 100)	60	
North Carolina R.R. " (" 100)	45	
W., C. & R. R. R. " (" 60)	00	
Wil. Gas Light Co. " (" 50)	70	
Bank of New Hanover	25	28
First National Bank	100	110
Wilmington Bu'dg Asso'n	45	70
Mechanics' " "	43	63
Navassa Guano Co	100	110

General Market Reports.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Financial.

NEW YORK, April 2—6 P. M.—Gold closed at 117½ to 117¾. Governments dull.

Commercial.

Cotton dull—sales of 943 bales—Uplands 19½ cents; Orleans 20½ cents. Flour quiet and unchanged. Whiskey easier at 90½ cents. Wheat steady with some milling but scarcely any export demand. Corn steady with a fair business doing. Rice quiet at 7½ to 8½ cents. Mess Pork firmer and higher—new $17 to $17 25. Lard active at 8¾ cents. Spirits Turpentine dull. Rosin quiet. Tallow steady. Freights firmer.

Cotton—net receipts 451 bales; gross receipts 2,544 bales; sales for export to-day of 65 bales; last evening 300 bales. The sales for future delivery were 12,100 bales, as follows: April, 18¾ to 19 cents; May, 19 3-16 cents; June, 19½ to 19 11-16 cents; July, 19¾ to 19⅞ cents.

PHILADELPHIA, April 2—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet—middling 20 cents.

AUGUSTA, April 2—6 P. M.—Cotton steady—middling 18½ cents; receipts 197 bales; sales to-day 327 bales.

SAVANNAH, April 2—6 P. M.—Cotton firm—middling 18¾ cents; net receipts 1,652 bales; sales 467 bales; stock on hand 52,315 bales.

GALVESTON, April 2—6 P. M.—Cotton weak; good ordinary 16½ cents; net receipts 719 bales; sales 300 bales; stock on hand 65,687 bales.

LOUISVILLE, April 2—6 P. M.—Flour steady and unchanged. Corn active—orders mixed 52 to 56 cents; white 54 to 55 cents. Provisions strong. Pork $16 50. Bacon—shoulders 7 cents; clear rib sides 9¼ to 9½ cents; clear sides 9¾ to 9⅞ cents packed. Sugar cured hams 13½ to 14 cents; plain 13½ cents packed. Lard—tierces 8¼ to 8½ cents; kegs 9½ to 10 cents; steam 8¼ cents; small order lots ¼ to ½ higher. Whiskey quiet at 86 cents.

BOSTON, April 2.—Cotton quiet; middlings, 20½ cents; net receipts, 50 bales; gross receipts, 2,393 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 12,000 bales.

NORFOLK, April 2—6 P. M.—Cotton firm—low middling 18¾ cents; net receipts 1,105 bales; exports coastwise 1,360 bales; sales of 100 bales; stock on hand 6,974 bales.

BALTIMORE, April 2—6 P. M.—Cotton dull and nominally lower—middling 19½ cents; gross receipts 276 bales; exports coastwise 87 bales; sales to-day of 15 bales; stock on hand 9,825 bales.

MOBILE, April 2—6 P. M.—Cotton dull and a shade lower—low middling 17½ to 18 cents; middling 18½ to 19 cents; net receipts 118 bales; exports coastwise 661 bales; sales 250 bales; stock on hand 38,588 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 2—6 P. M.—Cotton quiet—middling 18¾ cents; good ordinary 17½ cents; net receipts 536 bales; exports to Great Britain 913 bales; exports coastwise 552 bales; sales of 500 bales; stock on hand 28,522 bales.

CINCINNATI, April 2—6 P. M.—Flour dull. Corn quiet and unchanged. Provisions strong. Pork firm at $16 50. Lard firm—steam 8 cents and held higher; city kettle 8¾ cents. Bacon firm—shoulders 7 cents; clear rib sides 9 to 9½ cents; clear sides 9¾ cents. Whiskey firm at 86 cents.

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Is there want of action in your Liver and Spleen? Unless relieved at once, the blood becomes impure by deleterious secretions, producing scrofulous or skin diseases, Blotches, Felons, Pustules, Canker, Pimples, &c., &c.
Have you a Dyspeptic Stomach? Unless digestion is promptly aided the system is debilitated with poverty of the Blood, Dropsical tendency, General Weakness and Inertia.
Have you weakness of the Intestines? You are in danger of Chronic Diarrhoea or Inflammation of the Bowels.
Have you weakness of the Uterine or Urinary Organs? You are exposed to suffering in its most aggravated form.
Are you dejected, drowsy, dull, sluggish or depressed in spirits, with headache, backache, coated tongue and bad tasting mouth?
For a certain remedy for all of these diseases, weaknesses and troubles; for cleansing and purifying the vitiated blood and imparting vigor to all the vital forces; for building up and restoring the weakened constitution USE
JURUBEBA
which is pronounced by the leading medical authorities of London and Paris the most powerful tonic and alterative known to the medical world. This is no new and untried discovery but has been long used by the leading physicians of other countries with wonderful remedial results.
Don't weaken and impair the digestive organs by cathartics and physics, they give only temporary relief—indigestion, flatulency and dyspepsia with piles and kindred diseases are sure to follow their use.
Keep the blood pure and health is assured.
JOHN Q. KELLOGG, 18 Platt St., New York,
Sole Agent for the United States.
Price $1 per bottle. Send for Circular. 4w

FULL WEIGHT SOAP.
PROCTER & GAMBLE'S
EXTRA OLIVE.
Some Brands of Soap are [illegible] to eight pounds per box. In [illegible] these soaps you pay [illegible] not receive. [illegible]
Buy Procter & Gamble's [illegible]
Sold by Grocers in [illegible] city.
WILLARD [illegible]
[illegible]

CANVASSING AGENTS
We are offering the most [illegible] making combination [illegible] [illegible] sented. [illegible] best Agents. [illegible] and will convince you that here [illegible] make large profit at honest work. [illegible]
TURNBULL BROTHERS,
BALTIMORE, Md.
april 3

Apples, Cheese, Crackers, &c.
50 Bbls. Baldwin Apples,
125 Boxes Cheese,
25 Bbls. Lemon Crackers,
15 Bbls. Soda Crackers,
20 Bbls. Sugar Crackers,
25 Cases Sea Foam.
For sale by
F. W. KERCHNER.
april 3

Flour--Flour--Flour.
500 Bbls. Bob White Flour,
200 Bbls. Extra Super and Super Flour,
For sale by
F. W. KERCHNER.
april 3

Bacon, Lard and Pork.
325 Boxes D. S. Sides and Shoulders,
25 Hhds. D. S. Sides and Shoulders,
100 Boxes Smoked Sides and Shoulders,
250 Bbls. Pork,
50 Tubs Lard,
For sale by
F. W. KERCHNER.
april 3

Corn, Oats and Meal.
5,000 Bushels White Corn,
2,000 Bushels Yellow Corn,
600 Bushels Oats,
125 Bbls. Water Ground Meal,
For sale by
F. W. KERCHNER.
april 3

Truss Hoops of all Sizes
FOR SPIRIT,
Rosin and Turpentine Barrels,
AT NEW HARDWARE STORE.
GILES & MURCHISON.
april 3

BLANKS.
BLANK DEEDS,
RAILROAD RECEIPTS,
STEAMBOAT RECEIPTS,
INSPECTOR'S AND
GAUGER'S CERTIFICATES,
CROP LEINS,
CHATTEL MORTGAGES,
SHIPPING ARTICLES,
CHARTER PARTIES,
MANIFESTS,
CREW LIST,
SHIPPING ARTICLES,
And all kinds of Blanks just printed and for sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

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MERRIMON, FULLER & ASHE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts wherever their services may be required.
Office Former office of Phillips & Merrimon. march 15-3mch

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1873.

STATE NEWS.

The Greensboro' Patriot says: A cow belonging to Mr. W. G. Webb, of Monticello, gave birth, on the 13th inst., to four calves, one of which was full size, another not so large, and the other two quite small, but all perfectly formed. The largest of the four was alive when born, but died shortly after. The other three were born dead.

The Wadesboro Herald says: There have recently been two attempts made to burn an outhouse on Mrs. J. R. Hargrave's premises. The first attempt was made some time week before last; the other last Thursday night. The fire was discovered in both instances in time to be put out without doing any material damage.

The Durham Plant says: Miss Sallie Ross, daughter of a widow lady who lives about six miles from this place, was burned to death one day last week. She was in the field where her little brothers were burning corn stalks, her clothes took fire and before her brothers could extinguish the flames she was burned so badly that she died in a short time.

A telegram from Morehead City, to the Petersburg Index, says: A serious accident occurred at Beaufort Bar this morning. While the steamer Zodiac, from New York, was coming over the bar the pilot's boat, which was fastened astern the steamer, capsized. Lewis Brown, colored, only occupant of the boat, was drowned. The body has not been recovered up to this time.

The Charlotte Observer says: The Air Line Railway will be completed to Spartanburg, S. C., by Monday morning. The first train will go through from this place to Spartanburg on Monday, and will carry a considerable number of citizens of Charlotte on a visit to our neighbor. Preparations are being made in Spartanburg to celebrate the arrival of the first through train. A public dinner is talked of; the arrival of the cars will be greeted by the playing of bands of music, the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, and other demonstrations of joy.

The Weldon News says: On Tuesday last Mr. Joseph Copeland, a worthy and well-to-do gentleman living not far from Jackson, in Northampton county, met a sad end in the following way:

Mr. Copeland was at work in a field, which he was clearing, and having occasion to break a stick raised it and struck it across a log. It snapped in two, the broken fragment rebounded and the end struck him on the temple causing a violent concussion, which stunned him for some time. He recovered sufficiently to go to his house and tell his wife what had happened, and died in about an hour.

The Raleigh News says: Governor Holden, printer, is postmaster at Raleigh. John N. Bunting, printer, is Judge of Wake County Probate Court. W. W. White, printer, is County Register of Deeds. W. M. Brown, printer, is County Treasurer. John B. Neathery, printer, is Private Secretary to Gov. Caldwell. John Nichols, printer, is Principal of the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. John C. Gorman, printer, is a Representative in the Legislature from this County and Adjutant General of the State. Wesley Whitaker, printer, is Mayor of Raleigh and the President of the Board of Directors of the State Insane Asylum.

The Indianapolis (Ind.) Evening News says: William Ross, of Perry township, Monroe county, wants the oldest man's champion belt. He was born in 1759, and lived half a century or more in North Carolina. He came to this State fifty years ago and has lived on the same farm ever since. He is hale and hearty, works a little every day for exercise, and can draw a bead on a squirrel with the same accuracy as he could when our grandfathers were playing marbles. Governor Dun[illegible] knew him sixty years ago in Greensboro', North Carolina, and he was then an old man, and used to be a regular attendant upon Court on Tuesdays and Thursdays of the May and August terms, that being the chief source of amusement in those early days before circusses, wax figures and theatres were known outside of the large cities. Though a regular attendant upon court, Mr. Ross never had a lawsuit in his life, never was drunk, and never uses profane language. He took part in the Revolution, but has never drawn a pension, and now there is no person living having cognizance of the facts old enough to certify to his right to government bounty. He has brothers living in North Carolina who are nearly or quite a hundred years old.

The Goldsboro' Messenger says: In last Monday's issue we stated that Henry Simms claimed to have been robbed and assaulted on Saturday night last, in the very centre of our town, by two young men, who he identified as O. F. Worrell and Frank [illegible]; that Simms was pronounced in a dangerous condition, and that the accused parties were then in jail. His statements, sworn to before a justice of the peace, at a time when a physician considered his recovery doubtful, worked upon the sympathy of all who heard it, and though the accustomed parties had previously borne an unblemished character, there were many who readily believed the testimony, given as it was by him in the presence of the accused, and, as many believed, in his dying moments. Expressions of pity on one hand and indignation on the other were heard on all sides. Crowds were congregated at various places discussing the "outrage," and the sympathy seemed to be decidedly with the victim. The two young men were hurled to jail, while Simms, who had made himself known as a Mason, was being cared for by the Masonic fraternity of the community. But villainy will out, and the pretended victim proved himself to be a perjured scoundrel.

On Monday the conduct of Simms and his obstinacy to furnish evidence of his good standing in the fraternity, excited suspicision among the Masons who had so kindly cared for him; they very wisely concluded that he was unworthy of their attention or he would willingly have furnished reference. It was farther ascertained that he had been furnished free transportation by the Mayor of Wilson to this place, pleading poverty and hemorrhage of the lungs. At Enfield he had also operated successfully. The facts connected with other circumstances led to a rigorous examination, which proved him an artful imposter and perjured villain. He had successfully baffled the physicians who attended him, for it was afterwards ascertained that the broken ribs, if any he had, were an old wound received during the war, which the scamp readily admitted. Having plead poverty at Enfield and Wilson, he was not a little embarrassed to account for the alleged robbery. In short, every one became satisfied that the whole affair was manufactured for the purpose of "raising the wind," that no assault had ever been made or robbery committed, and that two innocent young men were then in jail, the victims of the perjured villain.—Sympathy for him, so universal twenty-four hours previous, changed to bitter indignation. The injured men were released, and he was cast into their dungeon to reflect at leisure over his hellish design, where he remains at the time of this writing. Our community stands appalled at the iniquity of the outrage.

South Carolina Items.

Sumter is to have an ice house this summer.

Chiriski delights the people of Columbia this week.

Charleston is having a series of Shaksperian lectures.

Ex-Governor Clifford, of Massachusetts, is in Charleston.

The German Fusileers, of Charleston, an ante-bellum organization of note, is about to be revived.

The 25th anniversary of the Pastorate of Rev. L. Muller, of the German Lutheran church, has been celebrated in Charleston.

A lodge of good Templars was organized in Columbia on Tuesday evening. There were thirty-two new members initiated, fourteen of them ladies.

It is estimated that 2000 tons of fertilizers have been disposed of in the Spartanburg market during the present season. And the constant cry is for more.

The Sumter News says: A new post office, by the name of Ashton, with Mr. D. Keels, as postmaster, has been established six miles below Lynchburg, in this county, on the route from Lynchburg to New Zion P. O., Clarendon.

The Charleston News says: An inquest was held yesterday, in the suburbs, over the body of a colored woman, who was 101 years old, and was said to have witnessed the battle of Eutaw Springs. She died from old age. Her husband died from dropsy only the day before.

The Greenville Republican says: Col. T. Edwin Ware departed this life, at his residence, on Pendleton street, in our city, on Saturday night last, after a long and protracted illness, leaving a wife, several children, grandchildren, brothers, and a large circle of friends to lament his decease.

The Newberry Herald says: On Friday last, an aged colored man was instantly killed in the neighborhood of Messrs. Webb, Jones & Parker's mill, by being thrown by a horse. His name was Henry Ruff. The jury of inquest rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

The Edgefield Advertiser says: On Wednesday, the 19th, a negro girl named Savannah Williams, about 15 years of age, living with her father on Mr. Orlando Sheppard's plantation, becoming enraged with a little negro boy about 10 years old, named Isaac Williams, a cousin of hers, seized a two-edged knife or lancet, with a blade about six inches long, and struck the boy a blow in the breast, the blade striking the boy's heart, from which he died instantly.

From the New York [illegible]

Planting the Crops.

Although planting cannot be regarded as having yet fairly begun in the Southern States, owing to the backwardness of the season, the preparations for it have so far progressed as to indicate its probable nature and extent. So far the facts warrant the conclusion that there will be a considerable increase in the breadth of land. The present and the last seasons were prosperous for planters, and notwithstanding the drawbacks of partial failures of the crop in various localities, yet the profits were large and satisfactory, sufficiently so to demonstrate beyond all question, that cotton is still the most advantageous and profitable product of Southern industry. This fact is producing the natural result of increasing the culture of the staple, and if the weather should present even ordinary inducements for planting, there can be no doubt that the area placed under cultivation will largely exceed any former year.

As an illustration of this tendency, it may be stated that the Southern papers commence their annual campaign for extensive cotton and large corn planting, with more than usual vigor and vehemence. They ignore the fact that an acre of cotton is worth more than an acre of corn, and predict general bankruptcy unless the South raises more corn and less cotton. Some journals even insist that the only hope of the South is to limit her productions, thus adopting the now almost exploded fallacy of the trades union, that the best way to increase wealth is to limit production. In reality, Southern prosperity is best promoted by large crops and low prices. Dear cotton limits consumption, enhances the price of textiles, and operates as a direct bounty on foreign competition. The Southern planters instinctively comprehend their true interests in this matter, and are not likely to forego the cultivation wherever it may be practicable to any considerable extent.

Another evidence of an enlarged breadth of cotton culture is afforded by the very marked activity of the trade in fertilizers. Accounts from the cotton States concur in representing that the quantity of fertilizers taken this year is considerably in excess of last year, when, it may be remembered, the amount was regarded as unprecedented. The various firms in this city engaged in the trade are very busy filling orders, and it is known that the trade is equally active in other distributing centres. The carrying capacities of the Southern railroad companies are heavily taxed to the utmost to move the consignments of fertilizers to the interior.

This increased use of fertilizers may be regarded as a new and marked feature of cotton planting. Experience shows that no investment pays better. Fertilizers carry the crop through vicissitudes of weather that would be otherwise fatal to it. It permits later planting and earlier picking, and thus saves nearly two weeks' time at the first and last of the season, when the weather is liable to the most extreme and dangerous vicissitudes. Besides these advantages, amounting almost to an exemption against the usual chances of the weather, it is found that the increased yield more than pays the cost of the fertilizers. They can be generally relied on to afford a sure and paying crop under circumstances where, without them, a corn crop would be the only alternative. In view of these facts it is no wonder that the trade in fertilizers should be active beyond all precedent. Planters are finding out that they cannot afford to dispense with their use.

Singular Freaks of an Unfortunate Family.

An insane family, consisting of father, mother and son, named Schaef, from Baltimore, arrived in Washington Wednesday, and endeavored to see the President about a murder which they allege the authorities of Baltimore have taken no cognizance of. They were taken in charge by the police. When they were being locked up they overpowered the station keeper and ran out. After much trouble they were securely locked up, requiring four officers to do it. They were armed with revolvers, butcher-knives and large hammers, and attempted suicide.

Impromptu.

One of the happiest impromptus we have lately met with is the following, which is said to have actually occurred between an old gentleman and young lady. The latter's name being Page. It was in a ball-room in New York where the young lady dropped her glove. The old gentleman picked it up instantly and said, when he presented it:—

"And if from glove you take the letter *g*,
Then glove makes love, which I present to thee!"

The young lady paused but a moment, and then replied, smiling:

"And if from *Page*, you take the letter *p*,
Then Page makes age, and that won't do for me!"

Obtaining Servants without Advertising.

"Max Adeler," in the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, says:

"We want a hired girl, and we adopt this method of making the fact known, in preference to advertising in the Ledger, because we can have more room to explain the situation. If we get a girl and she is not satisfied with the present furniture of the kitchen, we are willing to have the range silver-plated, the floor laid in mosaic, and the dresser and sink covered with pink plush. No objection will be made to breakage. Our hired girl is at liberty to tear out the china closet once a day with gunpowder and bombshells, if it will make her happier.

"We consider hair in the breakfast rolls a delicacy, and the more silver forks that are dropped into the drain the more serene and benign is the happiness which reigns in the household. Our girl never has Thursdays out.—She can go out every day but Thursday, and stay out all day if she wants to. If her relatives suffer for sugar she can stuff them with ours; and if she has followers we do not object.

"We would like all the better if she could souse the whole of county Limerick down into our kitchen every night, and after ravaging among the cold beef and drinking the milk, dance and whoop, and smash the furniture until the neighbors spring their rattles and the police interfere. We take delight in these festive gatherings. We rather prefer a girl who habitually blows out the gas when she goes to bed, and who 'jaws back' when anybody complains because the mackerel has been soaked in the teakettle. If she can sprinkle hot coals over the floor now and then, and set the house on fire, we are all the more glad; it gives the fire department healthy exercise. Nobody will interfere if she spanks the milkman, or discusses family matters over the fence with the girl next door; and we offer an increase of wages for every time she rushes the hose suddenly out of the alley and spoils the dress of a woman passing by, or, while washing windows, dashes cupsful of water on shiny hats going by beneath. Such a girl as this, with all these accomplishments, can have a good home, the second-story front room, and the whole of our income with the exception of three dollars a week, which we must insist, reluctantly, upon reserving for our own use."

From the New York Evening Bulletin

Cotton Planters and Cotton Speculators.

Throughout the South there seems to be a feeling that at New York combinations of speculators are using all their power to depress the value of the great Southern staple. We draw this inference from the fact that meetings of buyers and planters are being held throughout the cotton States at which resolutions are adopted asking that buyers of "futures" will in all cases demand the cotton on their contracts, and advising producers to keep back their crop and prevent these combinations from holding cotton enough to meet their contracts; and so thwart their designs.

The friends of this movement seem to ignore the fact that, on all these contracts there are two sides, the "bulls" to advance the price, as well as the "bears" to depress it—and that in the long run the side which has the most correct view of the actual situation of the cotton trade must come out victorious. They also overlook the consideration that a single 100 bales will—and we have seen cases where it did—settle contracts for over 3,000 bales; and indeed there is no limit but time to the amount of contracts it might settle. There is no doubt that the system of contracts in vogue here is gradually reducing the volume of trade in actual cotton. A comparison of the number of bales sold here, since and before the adoption of this system, would at once settle that point.

The outburst of feeling among Southern shippers seems to us without warrant. Before this "future" business we had the same class of operations; there were "bulls" and "bears" as now, and the change recently adopted in the mode of conducting the business places the Southern interest at no more disadvantage than formerly; indeed, as the actual holders of the cotton sold by the "bears" for future delivery, the South has now a very important advantage.

It is evident there is and has been for some time something keeping back the good cottons; for the actual receipts, both here and at other sea ports, show that the cotton received is fully 25 per cent. lower in grade than last or former years. It may be that this can be accounted for by the fact that, with such a large crop as is generally estimated, the planters have not been able to give it the care that is necessary to produce a good crop. But, whatever may have been, the cause of the deterioration in the grade of the cotton coming to hand, it is clear that this fact itself, and not the mere action of speculators (who can influence any market but very temporarily) is to be accepted as a very important cause contributing to the decline in cotton. It is also to be kept in mind that—with the large crop in this country (our receipts now pointing to an important increase over last year,) and an evidently abundant crop in nearly all the other cotton-producing countries, heavy stocks in Europe, (but not however, quite as large as last year at this time,) a very unsatisfactory trade in Manchester, and the fact that the expense per loom in building new factories in England is largely in excess of what it was five years ago, (since which time there have been very few new works put up)—all facts seem to indicate plenty of raw material and a scarcity of looms to spin it. It is true there have been some few factories put up in the South, but they can only supply a home demand, and are but as a bloom in a 1,000 acre field; their effect on the great cotton trade can hardly be felt beyond their own neighborhood.

Whether the "bulls" or "bears" will prevail remains to be seen; but it does seem that the "shorts" (bears) have much in their favor. They, of course, have agreed to deliver what they have not; and if the "bulls" can control all the cotton, they can make their strength felt at the end of each month; but can they, with the large crops, hold enough to do this? Have they the requisite moneyed strength? If they have, they will certainly temporarily put up the price; but if not, is not the natural tendency from these causes towards low prices? Time will tell.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's mother, in [illegible] county, on the 25th instant, by the Rev. [illegible] Morable, Mr. EDWARD MANN, of Wilmington, to Miss EUGENIA PIGFORD, of Sampson. No cards.

On the 18th of February, by Thomas S. Lewis, Esq., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. John H. Tedder, Miss ELIZA TEDDER to Mr. RICHMOND P. JOHNSON, all of Bladen county.

DIED.

On the 25th instant, at his residence, in this county, Mr. SIDNEY S. PRATHER, in the 67th year of his age. He was born in Guilford county, N. C., but for the last 20 years was a resident of this vicinity, leaving a disconsolate wife and a great many friends to mourn his loss. Several years previous to his death he connected himself with the Baptist Church, and lived the life of a Christian. A few days previous to his death he expressed the strongest hopes of meeting his Great Redeemer in peace.

☞ Everything desirable for the comfort convenience, and pleasure of its guests is supplied with a lavish hand by the proprietors of the American House, Boston. The Messrs. Rice are untiring in their efforts to please.

☞ For derangement of the Liver, for Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Piles, etc., DR. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR certainly has no superior. It acts like a charm, without debilitating the system. I have tried it thoroughly, and speak what I know.

REV. S. GARDNER, Atapulgus, Ga.

FERTILIZERS! FERTILIZERS!!

500 Tons Star Ammoniated Soluble Phosphate.

500 Tons Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate.

100 Tons Bahama Soluble Guano.

Prices $52 50 Cash by 1st April--$60 Payable 1st November, 1873, Without Interest.

Live Local Agents Wanted for Places where we Have None.

VICK & MEBANE.

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1873. 1873.

TO FACTORS AND PLANTERS!

STANDARD FERTILIZERS!!

Quick Returns, and Permanent Improvement to the Soil.

PHOENIX GUANO, price per ton 2,000 lbs. $57 50

WILCOX, GIBBS & CO'S

MANIPULATED GUANO, price per ton 2,000 lbs. $70 00

WILCOX, GIBBS & CO'S

GUANO COMPOUND, price per ton 2,000 lbs. $65 00

We are offering the above old established brands of Fertilizers to Planters at above prices, on time payable November 1st, 1873, *without interest*, with the privilege of discount, 1½ per cent. per month on unexpired time if notes are paid before maturity.

These popular Fertilizers have been used by the planters of North Carolina and South Carolina for several years with perfect satisfaction, each year adding to their reputation as THE BEST OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

Phœnix Guano and Cotton Seed Compost

We would especially call the attention of Planters to this valuable preparation. It was used last season by a large number of Planters, and the results show an increased nett profit of 300 to 400 per cent. over the natural soil.

Factors receiving orders from their country friends for Fertilizers will please call on us, before making their purchases. The standard of the Guanos we represent are guaranteed to be fully up to representation by analysis.

Liberal discount will be made on all cash orders.

☞ For reports from Planters, and valuable information for Planters, call on

JAS. T. PETTEWAY,
General Agent,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

jan10-9-

PRICES IN WILMINGTON:

$48 00 PER 2,000 LBS., CASH; $53 00 PER 2,000 LBS., PAYABLE NOVEMBER 1st, 1873, FREE OF INTEREST.

We challenge comparison with other FERTILIZERS, as to result of application to crops. Quality and prices considered, make it the

CHEAPEST MANURE IN MARKET.

Demand More Than Doubled Each Succeeding Season.

LOCAL AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

DeROSSET & CO., Wilmington,
Agents for North Carolina.

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ETIWAN FERTILIZERS.

Three very Superior Articles are offered by the Sulphuric Acid and Super phosphate Company of Charleston, S. C., viz:

ETIWAN GUANO.

A complete manure adapted to Cotton, Grain and Tobacco, being the well known article heretofore offered at the very high grade of 35 per cent. dissolved Bone Phosphate of Lime, with the addition, as heretofore, of Peruvian Guano, Ammonia and Potash. Price $55 per ton, if paid on or before the 1st of April next, and $60 per ton, payable 1st November, 1873, without interest.

ETIWAN CROP FOOD.

A new article of about the same high grade of Soluble Phosphate, compounded with the elements of Cotton Seed in such a manner as to ensure one of the best fertilizers for Cotton and Grain, at a lower price than the Etiwan Guano. Price $40 per ton, if paid on or before the 1st of April next; $45 per ton, payable 1st November, 1873, without interest.

ETIWAN DISSOLVED BONE.

Averaging from 22 to 24 *per cent.* of Dissolved Bone Phosphate, and thus enabling the planter, by composting, to obtain two tons of half that grade at a saving of *one-half cost of freight*. Price $35 per ton, if paid on or before the 1st of April next; $40 per ton, payable 1st November, 1873, without interest.

TAKE NOTICE that *all* these fertilizers are of the *highest grade of Soluble Phosphate*, and must help for more than one year.

SPRUNT & HINSON, Agents,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

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G. BONEY & SON	Duplin Road.	R. & J. W. AYCOCK	Fremont
L. A. MERRIMON	Magnolia.	MELKE & JONES	Lumberton
D. G. MORISEY	Warsaw.	R. & J. C. McCASKILL	Shoe Heel
DANIEL BOWDEN	Bowden's.	McCASKELL & McLEAN	Laurinburg
FAISON & HICKS	Faison's.	ALEX STEWART	Rockingham
R. J. SOUTHERLAND	Mount Olive.	H. G. FLADGER	Lilesville
GILES KORNEGAY	Dudley.	ROSE & BROTHER	Wadesboro

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$1,000 in One Week.

To any shrewd man who can do business on the quiet, I guarantee an IMMENSE FORTUNE, easily, rapidly, and in perfect safety. Address in perfect confidence,

JAMES FROST,
28 West 4th Street, New York.

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Hay, Corn and Oats.

100 Bales Hay,
5,000 Bushels Corn,
2,000 Bushels Oats,
For sale by
F. W. KERCHNER.

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GREAT DISCOVERY!

BRADLEY'S PATENT ENAMEL PAINT,

Made from Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil and Zinc, And Always Ready for Use.

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS:

THE PLAINS, Fauquier Co., Va., February 6th, 1873.

MR. C. P. KNIGHT—Sir:—The "Paint" came safely to hand as ordered—two kegs, five gallons each, and three buckets, one gallon each. As practice was slack, I did the job myself. Two weeks, not constant work, completed the house, two coats. The last coat I applied thick, and it is now generally conceded, that for "Enamel" like hardness and body, and harmony of colors, there is not a handsomer job in the place. I SAVED SIXTY-FIVE ($65) DOLLARS by the operation, which is an item just now with "Southern People." It should be generally adopted in this State. Any country lad can apply it.

I have never dabbed in such stock as Testimonials, but I feel so fully the great adaptability of your "Enamel Paint" to the wants of our people in excellency of material, in beauty of color, and in the fact of it's being READY MIXED, that I give you free permission (if it is desirable to you) to make what use you think proper of this letter.

Very respectfully and truly,
S. McGILL, M. D.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10th, 1872.

MR. C. P. KNIGHT—Dear Sir: It affords me much pleasure to say to you that the Bradley Patent Enamel Paint far exceeds my expectation in economy, beauty, and, I have every reason to believe, in durability. More than twelve months since I painted the roof of my Hotel (Mansion House) with the Bradley Patent Enamel Paint, and I was so well pleased with it I determined to paint the outside of the Hotel, and am most happy to say it gives me perfect satisfaction. In conclusion I will say, if this testimonial will be any advantage to you, you are at liberty to use it.

Yours, most respectfully,
ISAAC ALBERTSON,
Mansion House Hotel, N. W. corner Fayette and St. Paul Streets, Baltimore.

C. P. KNIGHT, ESQ.—Dear Sir: I have had Bradley's Patent Enamel Paint, which I purchased from you, used inside and outside, both at my dwelling and store, for two years. It gives me great pleasure to be able to say that it comes fully up to your recommendations in facility of use, economy, durability and beauty.

Yours, very truly,
THOMAS J. IRVING,
Of Thos. J. Irving & Co., 168 West Balt. St.

BALTIMORE, Sept 30, 1872.

TO THE PUBLIC.—It affords me much pleasure to state that in July, 1871, Front Street Theatre was painted inside and out with Bradley's Patent Enamel Paint, for which C. P. Knight, No. 53 West Lombard street, is agent, and to testify to its superiority over any and all other paints for similar uses. In no private dwelling can paint possibly be subjected to the very severe test it undergoes at this establishment, where, during our daily cleaning, soap and soda are constantly applied to it, and yet it appears as sound and fresh as when first put on. Of the numerous advantages it possesses over other paints I will mention its being mixed and ready for use in quantities to suit purchasers, its quickly drying properties, which saves much time in the execution of work where paint is needed, and its very perceptible tenacity, which imparts beauty and durability to the objects on which it is used. As such I most earnestly recommend it to the merchants and tradesmen of our city, believing that it will give them greater satisfaction than they can possibly anticipate.

WM. E. SINN, Front St. Theatre.
Baltimore April 25, 1872.

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march 9 30-d&w1W&w1m

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DR. R. WILSON CARR, of Baltimore, says he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction.

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CRAVEN & CO., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never failed to give satisfaction.

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July 23, '72 [illegible]

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200 HHDS. MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,
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1,200 Bbls. Flour—all grades,
100 Tons Peruvian Guano,
10,000 Bushels White Corn,
200 Boxes D. S. Sides,
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200 Bales Hay,
250 Kegs Nails,
150 Bbls. Refined Sugars,
200 Bags Coffee,
2,000 Sacks Salt, &c., &c.

WILLIAMS & MURCHISON.

march 15 63

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of J. J. SCOTT & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. J. Scott is alone authorized to settle up the old business.

J. J. SCOTT.
H. J. SAULS.

The undersigned will continue to transact a commission business under the name and style of J. J. Scott & Co., and respectfully asks a continuance of the patronage bestowed so liberally heretofore.

J. J. SCOTT.

For reference refer to Capt. I. B. Grainger, President Bank of New Hanover, Wilmington, N. C.; E. B. Borden, President Branch Bank of New Hanover, Goldsboro', N. C.; Hon. W. T. Dortch, W. J. Exum and Messrs. B. & J. Aycock.

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(WEEKLY)

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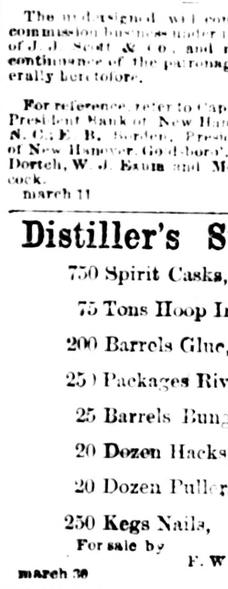

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march 7 wim

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Having secured the services of two Physicians as Surgeons, Dr. Wm. H. Moore, formerly Surgeon in charge of the U. S. General Hospital at Greensboro, N. C., and Dr. R. K. Gregory, formerly Surgeon in charge of the [illegible] Hospital at Charlotte, N. C., Late Surgeon in charge U. S. Post Hospital at Charlotte, N. C. These gentlemen will visit the Infirmary daily and give such other attention as may be required.

DR. J. MILES HUNTER

Will visit the following named places, and remain a few days in each, as will be seen by the following schedule, in order that persons who desire it may consult him:

South Washington, New Hanover co., N. C., on March 24th and 25th.
Wilmington, N. C., on March 26th and 27th.
Whiteville, Columbus co., N. C., March 28 & 29.
[illegible]

Circulars will be distributed upon arrival at each place.

march 18 f6

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☞ EVERY ONE HIS OWN DOCTOR.—Being a private instructor for married persons, or those about to be married both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on receipt of 50 cents. Address Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

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feb 14

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J. K. Smith, Smith's Grove, N. C.
John Whitaker, Mooresboro', N. C.
Howell Whitehead, Pactolus, N. C.
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Drs. Greene & Bentley may be consulted or addressed at "Goldsboro' Medical and Surgical Institute," Goldsboro, N. C., and Dr. Lindley, corner of Trade and College Streets, Charlotte, N. C. Send for a circular, or call on them. *Consultation free.*

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800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches (in all,) worth from $20 to $300 each!
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MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,

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CANCER,

And all Chronic Diseases.

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J. E. BENTLEY, M. D., Surgeon in Charge.
R. H. GREENE, M. D., Physician in Charge.

Having arranged with Dr. R. H. Kline, Founder and Proprietor of the Philadelphia Bellevue Institute for the cure of Cancer, a permanent office at Goldsboro for the cure of Cancer, we take pleasure in informing the Afflicted that we have secured a large, commodious building, and thoroughly furnished it for the especial comfort of our many Patients, coming to us from a distance.

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Cancers will be, as heretofore, be treated mainly with Dr. Kline's great Cancer Antidotes, wonderful in its effect and permanent in their results. The truth will warrant us in saying that more PERMANENT CURES have been effected by us than by any and all other methods combined.

We will take pleasure in sending the names and P. O. addresses of persons cured by us, and who remain perfectly well up to this time, to any who will apply. Let all the afflicted write for a circular, or come and see us. Consultation free. Professional Fee within the reach of all.

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march 14 wim

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B. F. MITCHELL,
Agent for Mrs. S. L. Smith.

Wilmington, N. C., March 14. w-lm